

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 215.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WILLIAM BAINES, Wholesale and Retail HATTER, HOSIER, FURRIER, and GLOVER, has a vacancy for a respectable and well-educated Youth, as an APPRENTICE, who will be treated as one of the Family, and with whom a premium must be paid. Age from 15 to 16 years.
Leicester, December 25, 1849.

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NOTICE.—On MONDAY NEXT, the 31st DECEMBER, is the LAST DAY ALLOWED for the NOMINATION of CANDIDATES intended for the EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION on the 1st FEBRUARY, when TWENTY ADDITIONAL CHILDREN will be RECEIVED. Attendance at the Office daily from Ten till Four, where all information may be obtained.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 19, Gresham-street, London,
Dec. 24, 1849.

DOMESTIC CHEMISTRY.

THREE LECTURES will be delivered by Mr. DART, in the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, on JANUARY 2nd, 8th, and 15th. (The first for the benefit of Union-mews Ragged School.)

The SHERIFF of LONDON in the Chair, the first evening.

Doors open at half-past Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight precisely. The Course, 3s.; Single Tickets, 1s. Reserved Seats, 4s.; ditto, Single Tickets, 1s. 6d. May be had at the Library of the Institution, or of the following members of the Committee:—Mr. Dart, 12, Bedford-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Harvey, 67, Charlotte-street, Portland-place; Mr. Hepburn, 8, Davies-street, Berkeley-square; Mr. Keough, 22, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square; Mr. Nash, 40, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square; and Mr. Short, 155, Regent-street.

PRESIDENT.
B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P.
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Mr. Sheriff Nicoll.

As these Lectures will be delivered in the Christmas holidays, a number of attractive experiments will be introduced in the illustrations, such as the ascension of Balloons, Lighting the Gas by Electricity, converting Sugar into Charcoal, &c. &c. &c.

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THE NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, for FATHERLESS CHILDREN under Eight years of Age, without distinction of Sex, place, or religious connexion.

The TWELFTH ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 21st of JANUARY, 1850, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of choosing FIFTEEN CHILDREN from the list of approved Candidates.

LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, M.P., will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the Poll will commence; to close at Three o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies.

It will be seen that several cases have come on the list in consequence of the recent fearful visitation; and the Board have resolved to meet this extra claim, by an advance on their former numbers of one-third, in full confidence that they will be sustained by the approval and support of the subscribers.

OFFICE, 32, POULTRY, where Forms of Application and Lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from Ten till Four.

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SOIREEs, CONCERTS, ASSEMBLIES, &c.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will take place on TUESDAY, 15th January, 1850. The ASSEMBLIES take place monthly. Once a week the rooms are thrown open to the Members for Music, Conversation, Chess, Dancing, &c., under the most careful superintendence.

A CONCERT of SCOTTISH MUSIC will take place on MONDAY, 28th January, 1850. Performers: Miss Julia Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mr. F. Smith, and Mr. Milne; and a QUARTETT CONCERT, for the performance of Classical Chamber Music, will take place on MONDAY, 18th February, 1850. Performers: Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Westlake, and Guest. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Loder.

LECTURES.

The following is the Course of Lectures on THURSDAY EVENINGS, to which the Members have free admission; viz.:—

1849.

December 27.—GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., on the FOSSIL REMAINS of COLOSAL REPTILES DISCOVERED in the WEALDEN STRATA of the SOUTH-EAST of ENGLAND.

1850.

January 10 and 17.—The REV. J. C. RICHMOND, from America, on the GOVERNMENT and EDUCATION of the UNITED STATES; and JOHN BULL and BROTHER JONATHAN.

January 24 and 31.—A. B. STEVENS, ESQ., on the GREAT CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

February 7.—ROBERT HUNT, ESQ., on some of the GREAT PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

February 14 and 21.—CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE, ESQ., on the COMIC WRITERS OF ENGLAND.

February 28 and March 7.—EDWARD SOLLY, ESQ., F.R.S., F.L.S., on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

March 14.—T. A. REED, ESQ., on PHONOGRAPHY and PHONETIC SPELLING.

March 21 and 28.—SAMUEL PHELPS, ESQ., of Sadler's Wells Theatre, on the PLAYS of SHAKESPEARE, with Illustrations.

April 4 and 11.—JOHN TEMPLETON, ESQ.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

April 18 and 25.—MRS. CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR on the DESTINIES OF WOMEN.

May 2 and 9.—GEORGE GROSSMITH, ESQ., on POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

May 16.—W. V. PETTIGREW, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S., on the BREATH.

May 23 and 30.—GEORGE DAWSON, ESQ., M.A., on OLD TIMES AND OLD WAYS, THEIR SPIRIT AND MEANING.

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WILLIAM STREUDWICKE, Secretary.

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Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Judge Talfourd, the Rev. J. Sherman, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. J. Young. The Term commences on the 13th of January, 1850.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy both in the cost and wear of this Umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last eighteen months, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most Umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.

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The Volume, handsomely bound, of the Art Journal, for the year 1849, containing the above Twenty-five Line Engravings (on Steel) of the Vernon Gallery, Twelve Engravings (on Steel) of Works in Sculpture, above Eight Hundred Engravings on Wood, and near Four Hundred Pages of Letter-Press, may be purchased for the sum of Thirty-One Shillings and Sixpence.

The Proprietors have also to announce, that Twenty-four Engravings from the Vernon Gallery are in preparation for the year 1850. These are as follows:—

- The Age of Innocence..... after Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A.
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Youth and Pleasure..... " W. Ety, R.A.
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Storm Scene..... " J. Linnell.
The Battle of Borodino..... " G. Jones, R.A.
Country Cousins..... " E. Redgrave, A.R.A.
Crossing the Ford..... " Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.
A Greek Girl..... " C. L. Eastlake, R.A.
The Church of St. Paul at Antwerp..... " D. Roberts, R.A.
Lake of Como..... " C. Stanfield, R.A.
The Casement..... " C. S. Newton, R.A.
The Crown of Hope..... " W. F. Witherington, R.A.
Arabs Dividing Spoil..... " Sir W. Allan, R.A.
Cupid Bound..... " T. Stothard, R.A.

AMONG THE WORKS OF SCULPTURE ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

- The Triumph of Love; by P. MacDowell, R.A.
The Greek Slave; by Hiram Power.
St. George and the Dragon; by W. Wyon, R.A.
The Graces; by E. H. Baily, R.A.
Dancing Girl Reposing; by W. C. Marshall, A.R.A.
Death and Sleep; by M. S. Watson.

Of these each Monthly Part, as heretofore, will contain Two, together with one work in Sculpture—original and from some famous British work—and, usually, about Fifty Engravings on Wood—comprising portraits of British painters and sculptors; Passages from the Poets, examples of the genius and fancy of many eminent artists; models of antique beauty; original designs for manufactures; examples of meritorious objects in manufactured art, actually executed; and selections from the most useful models or finest works produced in the principal cities of the Continent.

The letter-press is contributed by many of the most eminent writers upon Art in England and of the Continent. The large circulation of the Journal enables the Editor to obtain the best assistance of the pen as of the pencil, so as to exhibit the results of knowledge and experience, and the practicability of improvements, in all matters essential to the Artist, instructive to the Amateur, profitable to the Manufacturer, and interesting to the Public.

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COALS.—COCKERELL and CO. (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "BEST COALS ONLY." Cockerell and Co. have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general, that finding it necessary to increase the facilities for carrying on their business, they have taken EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO; at which place, as well as at Purfleet Wharf, they intend strictly to adhere to their distinctive principle of business. Cash price 25s. per ton.

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THE PYE SMITH TESTIMONIAL.

AT A MEETING held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Bloomfield-street, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1849, for the purpose of paying a public Tribute of Respect to the Rev. JOHN PYE SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Meeting desires to offer humble thanks to the Father of spirits for all the great and goodly men with whom he has enriched the world, and for their various contributions towards its material and spiritual cultivation and happiness.

That, while this Meeting devoutly acknowledges the goodness of God in calling and qualifying men in every age for the work of the Christian Church, and expresses special gratitude for those whose names adorn the history of British Nonconformity, as Goodwin, Baxter, Owen, Howe, Henry, Watts, and Doddridge,—it would record its highest respect and truest affection for one of the living successors of these illustrious men, JOHN PYE SMITH,—a man eminent for his personal virtues and professional excellences, for his accurate and extensive scholarship, for his careful researches in the various departments of history and science, for his vast stores of sacred knowledge—Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical; and for his "Testimony" to the Person and Priesthood of the Son of God.

That this Meeting wishes to embody in a permanent memorial its gratitude to God for Dr. J. Pye Smith's life and labours during half a century in connexion with Homerton College, and for the influence which his character and writings have exerted on the Ministry, the Church, and the World; and that for this purpose this Meeting proposes to raise by public subscription a sum of money to be laid out on interest for Dr. Smith's benefit during his lifetime, which sum, on his death, shall be appropriated to found Divinity Scholarships, bearing his name, in the new College, at St. John's Wood, London.

That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee (with power to add to their number) for accomplishing this great design:—

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SECRETARIES.

Rev. JOHN YOCKNEY, 9, Highbury-terrace.
 Rev. J. C. HARRISON, 24, Queen's-road, Camden-town.
 HENRY RUTT, Esq., Upper Clapton.

Those who are desirous to contribute to this Testimonial, are requested to communicate with one of the Secretaries, or to send their donations to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Committee.

The following sums have been either received or promised:—

William Alers Hankey, Esq.	£100 0 0
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John Finch, Esq.	100 0 0
J. Remington Mills, Esq.	100 0 0
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Samuel Morley, Esq.	100 0 0
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Miss Morley	50 0 0
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Joseph Wontner, Esq.	1 1 0
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TO THE READERS OF THE
ECLECTIC REVIEW.

BEFORE assuming the position of Proprietor, and commencing my duties as Editor, of the *Eclectic Review*, I am anxious to make its supporters acquainted with the motives and feelings by which I am influenced, and the principles which will guide me in my endeavours. I am well aware of the difficulties which must necessarily be encountered by the man whose lot it is to follow one so gifted, so liberal, and so judicious, as my friend, Dr. Price. Indeed, but for the assurance that I shall carry with me his sympathy, and be able to look to him, and kindred spirits, for counsel and support, the thought of the solemn responsibility of my new position would overwhelm me, and I dare not make my present attempt. The *Eclectic* has ever maintained the high position of an organ of that Evangelical liberalism, the moral power of which cannot well be over-rated, and on whose progress and prosperity depend alike the maintenance of Christian truth, and the vindication, in all their integrity, of those ecclesiastical, social, and political reforms which will emancipate religion from her present unseemly chains, purify the now foul world of squalour, recklessness, and sin, and transform freedom from a patriot dream into a glorious reality. Such has been, and is now, the position of the *Eclectic*; and to maintain that position, unchanged, uncompromised, shall be my most earnest endeavour. In these times of ferment and speculation, when mere pleasing and dreamy sentiments are accepted in the place of deep, stern, well-matured convictions—when a selfish expediency presides in the council chambers of political parties, and bids even religion itself yield to the potency of its sway—when the claims of the conscience, and the dictates of eternal justice, are ignored by men, who heed the decrees of faction, and the convenience of cabinets, but disregard, practically disregard, that Gospel which is holier and mightier than them all—I say, in such times it is important that a work should exist in which the supremacy of Christianity may be asserted, in defiance of the sneers of the worldly-minded, and human rights demanded on the only grounds which Christians can recognise as tenable or satisfactory; viz., that the same Gospel which brought to light life and immortality, proclaimed man's brotherhood and the spirituality of religion in the era of a priest-ridden world.

Though I have no wish to needlessly extend this Address, for, after all, I must be judged by what I do, and not by what I promise; still, for the sake of candour and explicitness, I beg to state that the principles of the *Eclectic*, whether religious or political—whether relating to ecclesiastical polity, or to questions of social and educational reform, will remain unchanged. I shall maintain inviolate the individuality of the work; as far as practicable securing the services of the writers who have thus far upheld its reputation, and of other gentlemen justly celebrated for the soundness of their views, the vigour of their style, and the consistency of their characters. In the literary department of the work I shall endeavour to do ample justice to the several productions which may be reviewed in its pages, and trust that no honourable opponent may ever have reason to complain of the spirit in which his views are assailed, however completely at variance with my own convictions of truth and right those views may be. I hold, that writing "the truth in love," is no less a Christian obligation than "speaking" such "truth in love;" and am deeply assured that the beneficial results of controversy depend no less on the temper in which it is carried on by the respective disputants, than on the amount of truth which may be elicited by their discussion. For the future, I propose that each number shall contain a well-digested summary of the events of the past month, religious, political, and social, with such comments thereon as may be deemed necessary; and I hope, occasionally, to furnish the subscribers with carefully translated extracts from such works of foreign authors as may not be within the reach of ordinary readers, and appear calculated to serve the cause to whose interests the *Eclectic* is devoted. I also hope to enlarge the department usually assigned to "Brief Notices," in order that a more prompt attention may be given to all valuable works which may be forwarded for criticism.

In conclusion, I can only say that my dearest object, my holiest ambition, in connexion with my labours as a writer, is to vindicate the divine claims of Christianity, and hasten on its emancipation from the bondage of the State—to assert the claims of humanity, whether those claims assume a political or a social form—to defend our "old landmarks" of faith against the encroachments of a "philosophy falsely so called"—in fine, to do my humble part in assailing error in theology—in maintaining right and truth in politics—and imparting vigour, manliness, and heroism to Nonconformity! Such are my objects; and may He "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy," qualify me for my work.

THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE ECLECTIC.

From Dr. Price's retiring Address.

In relinquishing my post, it is some consolation to reflect, that the circulation of the *Eclectic* is considerably greater than when the journal came into my hands, and that its future conduct will maintain all its distinguishing principles, theological, ecclesiastical, and political. To its future Editor, I cordially invite the confidence and friendly support of my readers. To greater leisure than I have ever been able to command, he unites superior talents, and in some departments, at least, more thorough and practical knowledge. In every way that consists with the necessity laid upon me, it will be my pleasure—as it is obviously my duty—to aid his efforts. Though ceasing to conduct, I shall never cease to be interested in the prosperity of the *Eclectic*; and in my comparative retirement, shall find both solace and cause for thankfulness in the report of its success.

7, Highbury-terrace, Nov. 23, 1849.

SEASONABLE FESTIVITIES.

AT this festive period of the year, when friends and lovers assemble at the social board, or join in the mazes of the dance, a more than usual anxiety is created for—

PERSONAL ATTRACTION,

and the following unrivalled discoveries for the TOILET are called into increased requisition, namely—

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of hair,

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for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming, and

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London: Published by CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street; AYLOTT and JONES, and PITMAN, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers in the kingdom.

Contents of Number I.

Man. By Professor Graham—England's Weakness and England's Strength. By the Editor—Napoleon—The Blighted Scholar—Mutual Dependence. By Dr. Massie—They who Hook the Cradle Rule the World. By the Editor—Anti-Jack-Ketchism. By the Editor—The Lever of Life—Men of Business. By Edmund Fry—Undeveloped Resources of England. By Thomas Beggs—A Home of Taste. By E. Paxton Hood—A Beautiful Sketch—Small Shot from the Peace Arsenal—The Philosophy of Bread and Bread-making. By J. Shirley Hibberd—Parliamentary and Financial Reform. By Charles Gilpin—Words and Deeds—Civilization and the Citizen. By John Chapman—Aids to Progress. By Edward Miall, W. J. Fox, M.P., and Elihu Burritt—Pro Bono Publico. By H. G. Adams—Lines, addressed to —, on the Commencing of a New Year. By H. J. Daniel—Statistics—Scraps—Gems of Genius—Hints at Efforts for Moral Reform—The Month. Records of Reform—Taxes on Knowledge. By the Rev. Thomas Spencer—Reviews—Cheap Dainties.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 215.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CASTING UP ACCOUNTS.

BEFORE another number of this journal shall see the light, the present year will have expired, and have been catalogued with the things which were. Time will have hurried us, before we next address ourselves to our readers, beyond the line which separates between this year and the next—beyond the roadside mark of duration—beyond the point at which retrospection naturally changes into anticipation. Next week it will be most in accordance with ordinary habits and emotions to look forward—this week, to look back. The future seems most appropriate to a new year—the past to that which is ready to vanish away. Reflection and faith follow each other round the same circle. Now this is more immediately before us, then that. Each is necessary to the other—each is auxiliary to the other. We cast up accounts with a view to have a ground-work for calculation—we calculate, and afterwards compare results with our expectations. There are times when the past is a component part of our sweep of the future—times also, when the aspect of the future gives its truest interpretation to the past. If, then, we glance an eye backward over the ecclesiastical history of the year, we do so, not with a view of taking stock of actual results, but rather in the hope that what is before us may be somewhat illumined by what has already occurred, and that what has occurred may appear all the more significant by a reference to what is in prospect.

In regard to the great ecclesiastical question about which our interest gathers, as the clouds do round about a mountain top, we may characterise the year just about to close as one of yet unfulfilled processes. Several tendencies have been pushing themselves towards complete development, without having succeeded as yet in settling themselves down into historic facts. Fermentation has been going on vigorously, separating elements apparently mingled together in inextricable confusion—but not having yet reached that stage where the scum is usually driven to the surface, there is a show of more turbidity than ever. Good and evil have been contending for mastery on a stage on which evil is more at home than good, and from which good will eventually be ousted—but, at present, we see nought but the conflict. The worldly element will most certainly, in an essentially worldly institution, prevail over the religious one—and society has yet to learn that spiritual truth, when most utterly defeated, and trampled upon, by human organizations, is nearest to its largest triumphs. "The blood of the martyrs" has ever been "the seed of the Church," nor has Christianity ever proved so strong as when an out-cast from the world's patronage and favour. Judging of things from ordinary appearances, and according to ordinary rules of calculation, we might say, "Never was the Establishment principle more potent—never did the great *sham* display its power to more advantage." Looking beneath the surface, and taking into account the leading

laws of Providence, we are inclined to say, "Never was it nearer to its final explosion and overthrow." Its strength is its weakness—its seeming prosperity, its real ruin. Like the Roman empire, just prior to its decadence and fall, it carries all before it—but the very extent of its success is the germ of its destruction, and like the soap-bubble, it is highest to bursting when most fully inflated, and most gorgeously reflective of all surrounding hues.

The year 1849 opened auspiciously—opened in a style which might easily have led to an anticipation of more decisive results. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel had just seceded from the Establishment, and had published his reasons for taking that important step in advance. We gathered from the entire tenour of his volume, as well as from the tone of its direct and earnest exhortations, that his protest would not be of a merely negative character, and accordingly, we were ill prepared to see him settle down as a silent, tolerated, Dissenting minister. We judged that his disapprobation of the alliance between Church and State could not exhaust itself by the publication of a single volume, however bulky—but that foremost henceforth against the active foes of the sham which he had so thoroughly exposed, would be the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. Whilst for his sake we regret that our auguries were not realized, we are not disposed to murmur at the actual effect. His name and *prestige* would have attracted to the Anti-state-church movement an immense mass of insincerity—friends of the sunshine, but never seen in the tempest—who, whilst they might have swelled the nominal extent of the cause, would but have burdened it with their weakness, and harassed it with their timidity. Mr. Dodson's manliness honourably contrasts with the squeamish scruples of Mr. Noel—and marks the difference between the two men. But the secession of both, and their respective publications, have not yet displayed their ultimate results. Thought was quickened thereby which can never be extinguished—inquiries set on foot which time cannot quash. Sum up the amount of conviction in favour of a separation of the Church from the State, and its aggregate will be found much larger at the close than at the commencement of the year 1849.

The other prominent events of the year have left ecclesiastical affairs in the same indefinite state. Mr. Shore's imprisonment has produced as yet no historic result. The Gorham controversy remains undecided. The abandonment by Ministers of the Catholic endowment project has given birth to nothing more tangible at the present moment than Mr. Roebuck's resolution for the coming session. The Wesleyan commotion has not had time to crystallize into distinct phenomena. Church-rate and *Regium Donum* discussions in Parliament, Annuity-tax inquiries in Scotland, Presbyterian hush-money in the North of Ireland, have left behind them no visible or permanent traces of their influence. Even the active labours of the Anti-state-church Association can hardly be said to have condensed sentiment, in any instance, into fact. Throughout the year, these various elements of progress have been but so many unfinished processes—promising *in posse*, but productive hitherto of nothing *in esse*. Ecclesiastically, the year breaks off like an interesting tale in a monthly magazine, with a notification, well calculated to exercise patience, in these words—"To be continued."

But surely they are not wise who conclude that nothing has been gained—no advance made. Old prejudices have been wrenched in every direction. Questions of deep import have been mooted, and discussed. Misrepresentations have been wiped away. Opinion has been quickened, informed, directed, confirmed. Puerile fears have been dispelled. Indifferentism has been stirred. Mind has been kept awake, and interested. And next year we may expect to see some of the tangible results of this year's processes. Patience! All things are pointing to the right quarter—moving towards it. This is enough.

A BISHOP'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NON-INFALLIBILITY.

INCONSISTENCY and indecision are always ludicrous, even when they come in connexion with the gravest matters. One feels an irresistible inclination to laugh at the antics of the juggler over whose misdirected ingenuity one should rather sigh. It is on the ground of a propensity so common to all, that we confess our amusement at the circumstances we are about to narrate.

A certain Rev. Mr. Dayman, late curate of a parish in the diocese of Worcester, preached and published a sermon entitled, "The Houses of God, as they were—as they are—and as they ought to be;" in which sermon he sets out to show the inherent sanctity of churches, from the reverence paid by the patriarchs to spots sacred in their memory—such spots as Bethel and Mount Moriah; from the Divine manifestation in the Tabernacle and the Temple; and from the various incidents of New Testament history connected with the Jewish sanctuary. He hints at the "commemorative sacrifice upon the altar" as the sanctifying presence, and mourns over the desuetude of the consecrating rites once practised. He congratulates his hearers that, with the "Patron Saint of this church, the Blessed Giles, they are now holding near and dear communion;" and upon the circumstance that the tower of this church was built, in the reign of Henry VII., as "a penance for murder!" He asks his flock what would be their feelings if they had no "Priest" at hand to do various holy offices for them; and also, "when dead to consign their last remains with a hallowing prayer to the grave; and finally, by interceding for them (as St. Paul did for the departed soul of Onesiphorus) to continue still in spirit to be with their disembodied spirits." After which he exclaims, in reference to the original consecration of his church:—

"Consider what a blessed and joyful day this must have been to the young men and maidens, the old men and children, and all the Faithful among the folk of Packwood, when many hundred years ago they first caught sight of the Holy Bishop going forth with his Priests and Deacons to bless and hallow this their ground, by them set apart for the Lord, to receive it from their hands and offer it to him; to consecrate these walls and all within them, and dedicate them by a perpetual oblation unto the Lord for ever."

"How imposing to see the lamps of this new City first giving out its light: how sweet to inhale the incense with which these walls were then first fragrant, to behold the symbolic lights then first shining before men, from out upon the altar: to behold the multitude covering the pavement with bended knee, and bowed head, while the hands of the anointed of the Lord were lifted up in the sanctuary, and diffusing the divine blessing which was descending on all alike. How soothing to catch the syllables of the benediction which he was invoking in the consecrating prayer, 'that the invincible cross might guard the threshold of this church; that to all visiting it, there might be peace with abundance, sobriety with modesty, redundancy with mercy; that all disquietude and calamity might depart far from it with want and pestilence, and the invasions of evil spirits; that here purified and blessed in every corner and recess, might ever reign the joy of quiet, the grace of hospitality, the abundance of fruit, the reverence of religion, copious salvation, and that those frequenting it might have with them the Angel of Peace, of chastity, of charity, and of truth.' What a solemn, calm impression must have hung round the whole building, and filled the hearts of the worshippers, while the choir were singing the Dedication Psalms of David; and one to another making glad response in the benediction then invoked—'Peace Eternal be from the Eternal to this House.' 'May the Eternal Peace, which is the Word of the Father, be Peace to this House.' 'Peace to this House may the Holy Consoler grant.'"

To his diocesan the simple-minded curate sent a copy of his sermon, "with the author's respectful compliments." The acknowledgment of its receipt was accompanied by a denunciation of its doctrines, and the recall of the preacher's license. He responds by disclaiming any conscious heresy, and begs that the sermon may be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury; from whom, after a while, it comes back with this emphatic condemnation—"The whole tone and spirit of the sermon were so thoroughly Romish, that no sophistry could persuade him it could be preached consistently by a minister of the Church

of England." The curate reminds his bishop of an offer to sanction his obtaining "professional employment" in another diocese—Exeter for instance; and rather pertinently suggests that "the faith and doctrine of the Church must be the same in Devonshire as in Worcestershire, or Warwickshire;" to which the bishop replies:—

"I am so perfectly satisfied that the doctrines held, and the opinions professed, in your published sermon are contrary to the Articles of the Church of England, that I cannot conscientiously permit you to preach in my diocese; but, though I am satisfied in this point, I do not consider myself as infallible, and knowing that others interpret our Articles and Liturgy differently, I should not hesitate to countersign your testimonials if you can get three beneficed clergymen to sign them; but should you decline this course, I shall most certainly, immediately after Christmas, revoke your license."

Christmas had not yet come when the curate lost his license. Poor fellow! One of the saddest sights imaginable is that of a talented, enthusiastic young man, cut short in his career, from the fear to follow out his own convictions, lest he should outstrip truth, or from the lower, but scarcely blameable motive, the fear of losing "professional employment" by incurring the displeasure of his superiors. To preach after the revocation of his license, would be, as the law has recently decided, to render himself liable to imprisonment. But his case, we deem it, is preferable to that of the prelate, who dare not pretend to infallibility, and yet dares to exert an authority which can only be justified on that assumption. For where is the consistency of admitting one's own liability to error, and yet refusing another man the opportunity to preach what to him is truth? The inconsistency may be found without, as well as within, the pale of the Establishment, but it is not the less ridiculous, and only so much the less mischievous, as it is the less powerful.

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LANCASTER.

(Abridged from the *Lancaster Guardian*.)

On Thursday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, to receive a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, consisting of Edward Miall, Esq., editor of the *Nonconformist*, and the Rev. W. Conder, of Leeds. The Hall was completely crammed, soon after the hour of admission. E. Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in his introductory remarks, said that he considered the whole system of Church and State connexion to be most dangerous: it was opposed to the liberty of the gospel; it was treason against the great Head of the Church, whose right it was to reign, and who, in the government of the Church, must have the pre-eminence. It might be said that he, as a Dissenter from the Church of England, had no right to interfere with its management. It was true, he gloried in the name of Nonconformist, but the law compelled him to interfere. It obliged him to pay more than £100 a-year to its maintenance, and, therefore, though he dissented from some of its doctrines, and from the whole of its discipline, he was entitled to speak of its constitution and endeavour to remove its abuses. But money here was altogether a secondary question; his strong opposition to the connexion of Church and State arose from the conviction that nothing so much tended to prevent the spread of the gospel, and to destroy the spirit of good-will among Christians. After noticing the opposing influence of the spirit of the Establishment to the increase of religion, and expressing a firm confidence in the issue of the contest in which they were engaged, the chairman concluded amidst general applause, by calling upon the

Rev. J. Dodson, who submitted the first resolution to the meeting. After remarking that he would not be forgetful that they had come to receive instruction, and right impulses, from those eminent and talented gentlemen whose patriotism and zeal for the object of Christian truth and Christian liberty, had brought them there to address them, the rev. gentlemen said:—Sir, under ordinary circumstances I should have felt most unwilling to interfere for a single moment between those gentlemen and the meeting, and the course I think I should have adopted would have been to move the resolution in silence. But I may perhaps be excused from saying I cannot feel the circumstances under which I have the privilege to rise and address the meeting as exactly ordinary. I feel that they are rather peculiar, at least as regards myself [laughter]. It is, I am aware, Sir, in your knowledge, and it may be in that of some others in this meeting, that it has been my lot in the course of the present year, to assert, in a somewhat practical manner, the very principle which is contended for by the Anti-state-church Association [applause]. In resigning the ministry, the orders, and the communion of the National Establishment, I was actuated by this principle amongst others, by a conviction that the dissolution of the unhallowed, anti-christian [hear, hear]—

and meretricious union between Church and State is a consummation most devoutly to be desired by every patriot and every Christian [hear, hear]. I say I cannot regard any circumstances which afford me an opportunity to come forward after all that has passed—and I know a good deal has passed—in the face of so numerous and respectable a meeting of my fellow-townsmen, in the face of many friends whom I see around, and in the face of others, boldly to declare that that conviction, such as it was, has undergone no change [loud applause]. Sir, you are aware that since the beginning of the year many important events have transpired, casting considerable light upon the questions we are met to discuss to-night, and you will believe me when I say that I have regarded the course of affairs with a good deal of interest, and brought as much thought and reflection as I am able. I say that I am glad to renew my humble testimony, by declaring that such as was my conviction at the beginning of the year, such it is at the end of it [applause]. Not all the light which has been thrown upon the question has in the slightest degree shaken, but has rather tended more to confirm me in the views that I have entered into. I can truly say that I am more than ever convinced that in taking the somewhat singular [a laugh] steps that I did take, I took the course which was dictated not only by my duty, and by conscience, but by wisdom and by truth. I will not shrink from using the word truth [hear]. Therefore I am glad to have an opportunity to express my firm and decided belief that the principle of the union of Church and State, as a principle, is utterly indefensible [hear, hear] on the ground of its unscripturalness, and that it is fraught with evils of the highest magnitude to the best interests of the Church, the country, and through our country, to mankind at large. And, sir, I cannot readily conceive any mode in which we can more efficiently labour for the salvation of our country and our kind, than by using our best endeavours, each in our place and sphere, to the extent of his means and abilities, for the extinction of the principle in the Churches by law established in this land, especially as regards the great English Establishment [applause]. And, sir, as my views and feelings are in sympathy with the principles and objects of the Anti-state-church Association, you will understand me when I say, that I should have felt ill-satisfied if I had not come forward, at a trifling sacrifice of personal feeling, to avow publicly the identity of my views and feelings with the principles of this association [cheers]. Sir, it matters very little to me, and I dare say very little to you, that in making these candid and frank avowals of our sentiments, we should be charged by many—the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the interested—with hostility to religion; hostility especially to national religion. This charge will not concern us much, because we know it is wrong. I deny that I am an enemy to religion, or to national religion. I think national religion a very excellent thing. I wish we had a good deal more of it. But what I wish to see is the reality, not the name; the substance of it, not the shadow. We don't want the body, the embalmed mummy. We want the spirit and the life [hear, hear]. What is national religion? If the question should be asked—national religion is a religion by proxy. Sir, I conceive that the system of proxies is truly at variance with the genius of Christianity. I conceive that Christianity requires that religion in every case should be personal, for I conceive that it is impossible for a nation to be religious in this manner, as it is for an individual to be religious by means of his godfathers and godmothers [applause]. Sir, I would not consider that a national religion, for instance, that a nation should set up a number of venerable men, dressed in lawn sleeves, in the House of Lords [laughter]. Is this, sir, the homage which a nation pays to the Almighty? Neither do I consider it, as many do, to be national religion that we should employ a party of prelates to read the religious services at the coronation of a king or queen, a service, perhaps, to which not one in a hundred, or one in a thousand, pay the shadow of a serious attention. Neither do I consider it to be national religion that a nation which, perhaps, as a nation, the great body of it, cares very little about religion; or a government which says so by many of its acts, that they should pay a clergy to teach doctrines about which that government and that nation cares very little. I don't consider this to be national religion; and still less do I consider that as national religion which, on the one hand, pays a body of clergy, and on the other, signs an order for the desecration of the sabbath in another national establishment. Neither do I conceive it to be possible for a nation to be religious by proxy. I conceive that in order that we may have national religion, the individuals who compose the nation must be religious. What we want is, that the spirit of vital Christianity should inspire the hearts, and that its precepts should prove the practice, of the masses and millions of our fellow-countrymen. I believe in my conscience that this is national religion in the sight of God. I believe that this is the national homage which the Almighty claims from nations, and I believe that any other spurious religion will be offensive in his sight [hear, hear]. It deludes the nation with the idea that it is rendering to the Almighty a national homage when it is not doing so. And, therefore, in rendering my feeble aid to the Anti-state-church Association, I feel that I am not acting as an enemy to religion—to national religion—but as a friend to both [cheers]. One word more. Many will think it a very foolish act; very wise and prudent persons will shake their heads and ask what good we expect to do by it: what success we are likely to have: what is the use of making so much noise about it. That is not the question. The

question whether we are likely to be successful or not, is, in my opinion, of minor importance. When we see our duty plain before us, that is enough. We don't come to inquire whether we are going to have success. I think that a good saying, "duties are ours, events are God's." But in the present case, I am glad to be able to say that we are likely to be very successful. The force of prejudice is very great, and there is much prejudice in men's minds on this question. This is a question of interest, and nothing else, with thousands of influential parties. And though the force of prejudice be great, and though the force of interest be great, I feel that the force of truth is greater still [hear, hear]. Truth will prevail; and depend upon it, that in a little time, when this question shall be brought into men's minds more than it has, and when public opinion has got a little enlightened, depend upon it that the days of the Establishment will not be long [loud applause]. I am far from wishing the downfall of the Establishment, as far as there is truth in the Establishment, and good men in it. The control of the secular State over Christ's spiritual kingdom is drawing to a close. I believe that when public opinion is a little more enlightened, that the Establishment will soon totter to its fall. Neither do I think we are so very far from that time as some persons may hope. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that if all disinterested parties, by whom he included those officially connected with the Church, their connexions and dependents, the patrons of livings, &c., were set aside, there would now be a majority in favour of the principles advocated by the Association. He then moved the following resolution:—

"That in the judgment of this meeting, any interference of the civil government for the support or control of religion, is an error in principle, and productive of evil in practice."

Mr. J. B. LANGLEY, in seconding the resolution, remarked: He felt some sympathy with Mr. Dodson, as he at one time had been connected with the Established Church. He had been early impressed with the fact of the non-fulfilment of its duties by the State-church, from the circumstances of the adjoining parish of which his father was rector, and which possessed an excellent glebe, had been without any pastoral care, so far as the Established Church was concerned, for eighteen years. The only relic of a State Church remaining, was a burial-ground, and a very significant fact he believed it to be [laughter]. Repeated representations had been made on the subject, but hitherto the State-Church had neglected to make any provision for the salvation of the three thousand souls which comprised its inhabitants [applause].

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, expressed an earnest desire that the meeting should consider to what they were pledging themselves, if they adopted the motion, which he re-read. It was carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, and Mr. MIALL, the deputation, then respectively moved and seconded the next resolution, expressing confidence in the Association; afterwards,

The CHAIRMAN having read the motion, it was put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation. He proceeded briefly to congratulate the meeting upon the speeches they had heard, and to propose that the deputation received the thanks of the meeting, a proposition which was loudly applauded.

Rev. J. FLEMING then came forward, and, after alluding to the meeting of last year, said that he hoped that if any persons had any questions to ask, they would come forward in a manly way before the meeting broke up.

No questions were, however, asked, and the meeting broke up, all parties appearing highly delighted with the proceedings. We have learned with pleasure that a local committee has been formed with a view again, at no distant date, to bring the question under the notice of our townspeople.

ROCHDALE.—At the urgent request of the local committee of the Anti-state-church Association, Mr. Henry Vincent delivered two lectures on Civil and Religious Liberty, and the Liberal Tendencies of the Present Age, to numerous and highly respectable audiences, on the 20th and 21st inst., in the Public Hall, Bailie-street, Rochdale. John Bright, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were, Henry Kelsall, Esq., T.P.; George Ashworth, Esq., T.P.; John Petrie, Esq., Treasurer; Jacob Bright, jun., Esq.; Henry Stally, Esq.; Thomas Southworth, Esq.; Henry King, Esq.; William Littlewood, Esq.; James Tweedale, Esq. (Chief-constable); James Hoyle, Esq.; Joseph Fenton, Esq., Crimble; Mr. T. Pagan, Honorary Secretary; Rev. Messrs. Hewitt, Brown, Saul, Bruce, of Bamford, &c. &c. We regret that we are unable to give an abstract of the lectures, with which we have been favoured, or to do more than mention the subjects of them. In the first lecture, Mr. Vincent gave a lengthened and powerful sketch of the history of the State Church in this country, showing that it had at all times been treated as an instrument of kingcraft and statecraft; and concluded by referring to the proofs of its failure as a religious agency, and to the dissatisfaction to which it had given rise. In the second lecture, Mr. Vincent alluded to the many influences now in operation, the tendency of which was to diffuse sound opinions on this subject, and, in eloquent language, described the greatness of the change to which the friends of liberty were looking forward, and the beneficent effects which it would produce. The cordial thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to Mr. Vincent and to Mr. Bright. His lectures have endeared him to many way-minded friends of the movement, to whom he was previously a stranger.

DURHAM—SUNDERLAND—CARLISLE.—The meet-

ings at the two last-named places were the most spirited of the tour; but we have not room for particulars this week.

NEWCASTLE.—A meeting, convened to hear a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association, was held on Tuesday night, in the Lecture Room, Newcastle. About 1,000 persons were present. On the motion of Mr. H. Angus, Ryehill, seconded by Mr. James Potts, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., was called to the chair. The Rev. T. Pottinger moved a resolution, giving a welcome to the deputation. He stated that, though brought up in the Establishment, he had since arrived at a deep conviction that the connexion of Church and State was altogether erroneous in principle and pernicious in its results, and had now for five and twenty years advocated their separation. The Rev. W. Palmer, of Chatteris (who briefly alluded to his townsman, the Rev. Mr. Gathercole), seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The Rev. G. W. Conder, Independent minister of Leeds (successor of Dr. Hamilton), moved a resolution expressing attachment to the principles of the British Association, confidence in its management, and a hearty desire for its speedy success. He asserted that it had fully answered the expectations of those who had formed it, in advancing the principle, and putting the question into a position it had never before occupied. He assured the meeting that the object of the society was not, as its opponents often said, to destroy the Church, but simply to break the link which kept the Church and State in unharmonious union, pulling different ways, and to let them both go free to perform their separate work. He then went on to argue that the present was a fit time for such a movement; that the question of free religion was not a minor one in a religious sense; that there was no definite fixed idea of what a State Church ought to be among the various supporters of the principle of Establishments; that the favourite idea of modern statesmen, that of endowing all denominations, could never be realized in this country, being opposed to the religious sense of the community; that there were some concerns admittedly which never ought to be entrusted to any government, and that religion was one of them; that the origin of all State Churches was political expediency; that they were inconsistent with the very nature of true religion; and that they were condemned by their practical results; and he concluded, amidst loud cheers, by predicting, from influences within and attacks without, their certain overthrow. The Chairman (after alluding to the discontinuance of the *Nonconformist* at the Central News Room, and of the *Eclectic Review* at the Literary and Philosophical Society's room, as indications of the same spirit which pervaded religious Establishments), introduced to the meeting one whom he felt honoured to call his friend, Mr. Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, who was received with great cheering, and in seconding the motion, asserted that the Established Church did not perform the work it professed to do, the religious instruction of the people: in fact, it was not a religious but a political institution. Having alluded to the various and opposing forms of religion peculiarly supported by the British government, he dwelt upon the fact that neither sovereigns nor peers, as such, are endowed with special fitness for legislating in religious matters; and as to the House of Commons (which, by the way, was elected by a section of the people, divided into manageable groups), the introduction of religion there, was always deprecated by the members. He argued at some length that the use of any description of force for the promotion of religion was entirely inconsistent with the divine and spiritual nature of Christianity, referring to church-rate seizures as one illustration, and to the policy of the Irish Church Establishment as another, and earnestly exhorting the audience warmly to support Mr. Roebuck's intended motion upon the latter subject. Referring to the internal state of the Establishment, he remarked that, in a few days, laymen would have to decide what the Church's doctrine was, the Church herself being not allowed to define her own religion. Therefore, he said, the association might be called "The Clergyman's Emancipation Society." Having dwelt a short time upon the question, Mr. Miall concluded amidst loud cheering; and, after a collection had been made, the meeting, which occupied two hours and a half, separated.—*Gateshead Observer*.

ST. DAVID'S.—The first Anti-state-church meeting ever held in the ancient city of St. David's took place on the 11th inst., in the Independent chapel; and such a meeting the old city has not witnessed for many years. The chapel was crowded to excess, with an attentive audience, to hear the deputation, J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., and the Rev. Edward Davies, of Haverfordwest. The venerable Rev. James Griffiths, a gentleman well-known as one of the ablest writers in the Welsh periodicals, occupied the chair, and, after briefly stating the nature of the meeting, introduced Mr. Kingsley, who, in a most eloquent lecture, exposed the evils of a State Church, and the degraded bondage of the clergy arising out of its union with the State. He illustrated this by describing the disgusting farce of bishop-manufacture; and referring to the question between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham, now pending. He fairly proved that the severance of the Church from the State would be an inestimable boon conferred upon the clergy, as well as a blessing to the country at large. His arguments were convincing, and his illustrations pertinent and telling. He concluded by a forcible vindication of the principles of the Anti-state-church Association. The Rev. Edward Davies, of Haverfordwest, made a powerful speech in Welsh. He said that some would keep aloof from

the society because it was new. The decorum and excellent spirit of the meeting were most marked; for nearly three hours the audience listened with deep interest, interrupted only by the most hearty Welsh plaudits. This meeting will doubtless lead to inquiry on a question long dormant, and, we hope, to vigorous practical effort. A local committee of the Association has been formed.—*From a Correspondent*. [Our correspondent states that the meeting has enraged the clergy of St. David's, and that one of them has since delivered a violent sermon on the subject.]

SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Kingsley has returned to town, after attending, in addition to those of which we have given some account, meetings at Tenby, Narberth, Llandilo, Hirwaun, and Aberdare. Our columns are this week too crowded to allow of our giving further particulars.

THE COMMITTEE AND STUDENTS OF NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The committee of the Newport Pagnell College having closed their deliberations on the painful circumstances which have recently occurred in that institution, feel called upon to present such an outline as may be sufficient, without weariness to their friends, to exhibit the reasons and results of their proceedings. It is necessary to be understood and remembered that the first intimation received by the committee that any misunderstanding had occurred in the college, was from written memorial, signed by six of the students (the senior student not taking any part in the matter throughout), requesting the dismissal of the tutor. They had, indeed, previously taken a much more extraordinary course, in memorializing the tutor himself to withdraw; but finding him too well acquainted with what was due to his position, than to yield to such a requirement, they sent their requisition to the committee, both in town and in the country, of which the following is a copy:—

"Newport Pagnell College, Nov. 13, 1849.

"GENTLEMEN,—It is our painful duty to inform you that we find ourselves so seriously at variance with Mr. Froggatt, at the present time, and also that these variances have been so many and unhappy in the past, that we have no hope whatever of working with him in the future. With these views and feelings, we felt it necessary very respectfully to memorialize Mr. Froggatt to resign his office, in order that the remainder of our term might be spent happily, and free from the continual interference with our studies, which these contests involve. Mr. Froggatt intimated his firm determination to retain office so long as he held the confidence of the committee, or they should not interfere for his removal. In this posture of affairs our only and last resort is, to state the fact to you, with the earnest entreaty that you will take it into immediate and serious consideration.

"We are, gentlemen,
"Gratefully and very respectfully yours,
"THOMAS ROBERTS.
"JAMES GROSVENOR.
"ALFRED NEW.
"J. C. ADAMS.
"C. WILLIAMS.
"ALBERT FOYSTER."

It must be observed that, just prior to this the tutor had been compelled to apply to the country secretary to summon a committee to consider the case of Mr. Williams, for an act of insubordination, which has subsequently led to his expulsion from the college. At this meeting, held Nov. 14th, the requisition just referred to was read, and it was resolved, "That the students be required to present a written statement of their case to a subsequent meeting appointed to be held on the 20th inst."

On that day the committee assembled, when, in addition to fourteen members of the country committee, three of the London committee were also present, and assisted in the deliberations. After a most anxious and prayerful inquiry, of many hours duration, it was resolved, "That this committee, while very desirous of affording the students an opportunity of explaining their present position and difficulties, must, as a preliminary step, require of them the entire and unreserved withdrawal of their letter to Mr. Froggatt." This being done, an interview and conference was held with the six students, and before adjournment to the following day, which was purely for the purpose of Christian conciliation, and to prevent a rupture, which the committee deemed would prove most injurious to the students, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"First.—That the committee, having received from the students an unqualified withdrawal of their letter to Mr. Froggatt, and having heard the statements both of the tutor and students, are of opinion, on careful consideration of the whole matter, that there is no sufficient case made out to justify the interference of the committee in the manner requested.

"Secondly.—That the committee feel that the misunderstandings which have unhappily arisen are of such a character as a little kindly explanation may easily remove; but the committee also feel that the discipline of the household must be maintained, and they are assured that the good sense of the students themselves will convince them of the propriety of this general principle.

"Thirdly.—That the committee express their full confidence in their esteemed friend, Mr. Froggatt, and assure him of their undiminished regard.

"Fourthly.—That the committee deeply regret that they are compelled to make exception in the case of

Mr. Williams, whose acts of insubordination they deem so flagrant, especially in connexion with his avowed principle in relation to them, that unless he at once consent to abandon that principle, and make sufficient satisfaction for his violation of duty, in having absented himself from the college on three successive occasions without permission, no alternative will be left to the committee but to require his removal as a student from the college.

"Fifthly.—That further consideration of Mr. Williams's case be postponed to the adjourned committee meeting, to be held to-morrow."

A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to the students between 8 and 9 o'clock p.m.

At 10 o'clock p.m. a letter from the students was forwarded to the secretary, maintaining their original ground, and avowing their determination "not to work any longer with Mr. Froggatt."

On the following morning, Nov. 21st, a letter was received from one of the students (Mr. Foyster) avowing his cordial sympathy with the principle maintained by Mr. Williams, and requesting "to share the same sentence" that the committee might pass upon him." Mr. Williams's principle was, that a student might absent himself from the college without leave from the tutor, and that he ought not to be questioned concerning such absence unless there were suspicions of moral delinquency, or the neglect of college duties. Now followed the adjourned meeting.

The Rev. E. T. Prust in the chair, when the committee, being exceedingly desirous, if possible, to bring the students to a right state of mind, a deputation was appointed, who saw and conversed with them in their own room in a most kind and friendly spirit, but with no successful result. Their minds were made up, and sealed letters were put into the hands of the three gentlemen who sought to conciliate, tendering their resignation.

And now to the case of Mr. Williams. The resolution previously passed in relation to him was read in his hearing, and an explanation fully given; Mr. Froggatt also read that part of his own paper which had been laid before the committee referring to Mr. Williams, who acknowledged "the statement perfectly fair," but still pleading his avowed principle, and again and again denying the right either of the committee or his tutor to inquire "where he had been, or what he had been doing," in the periods of his absence from the college, "except on the suspicion of moral wrong, or the neglect of college duties," the committee was therefore compelled to enforce the resolution of the previous day, and to desire his withdrawal from the college.

Mr. Foyster then, in harmony with his asserted determination, resigned his connexion with the institution; and thus realized his wish to "stand or fall" upon the facts and decision of Mr. Williams's case.

The above statement leaves the actual position of affairs thus:—Four students resign rather than accept the opening given for reconciliation. One is expelled on the ground of his unyielding maintenance of a principle of insubordination; and the sixth resigns in the volunteered advocacy of the same. But of these it should be stated that one (Mr. New) withdrew his protest, and has subsequently, at his own request, been restored to his former position.

The subsequent proceedings are as follows:—

At a meeting of the United Committee, held in the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, the following members were present of the London committee:—The Revs. Messrs. Davies, Gilbert, Martin, Spong, Thomas, and Wilkins, and for some time the Rev. Thomas Binney; T. Piper, Esq., the treasurer; Messrs. H. Bateman, Dr. Bull, E. Eardley, E. Herne, T. B. Hudson, and T. Piper, jun.; and from the country, the Revs. E. Adey, W. Andrews, T. P. Bull, Josiah Bull, W. Froggatt, and E. T. Prust; and Messrs. W. B. Bull, W. Keep, J. Redden, and J. Rogers.

The Secretary read all the papers connected with the recent painful divisions in the college, with the entire minutes of the meetings held at Newport Pagnell, on the 10th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of Nov. last, when the tutor, the Rev. W. Froggatt, having withdrawn, prolonged consideration was given to the entire subject, after which the following resolution was passed, with one dissentient and one objection taken to point of order:—

"That the proceedings of the country committee as read this day be approved and adopted."

A letter was then read from Mr. Williams, requesting the reconsideration of his case, when, after very mature deliberation, it was resolved, "That this committee having heard all the documents relative to Mr. Williams's case re-read, however anxious they might be to comply with the request 'that his case should be reconsidered,' feel that they cannot do otherwise than confirm the resolution passed at Newport Pagnell, on the 20th Nov. last, requiring his retirement from the college."

A sub-committee was then appointed to prepare a brief statement of the facts of the case.

Thus, Sir, we lay before you and our constituents the results of a most calm and earnest consideration of the whole case, and the decision to which we have come, after searching inquiry into every particular. Our best and simplest explanation, indeed, would be the entire exhibition of the "minutes" of the several committee meetings, including the written statements of the tutor and the students; but this would be intruding too much on your space, and on the patience of our friends and the public, so that thus, with a concluding expression of the deepest regret at the most unexpected and unhappy circumstances which have placed our late students in a position so painful, and praying that a spirit of gen-

liness and courtesy, such as may best become Christian men, may mark and adorn their future course,

We remain, Sir, very respectfully yours,

H. BATEMAN,
T. B. HUDSON,
T. PIPER, jun.,
G. WILKINS,

Members
of the
Sub-committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Montreal, December 1st, 1849.

SIR,—Do the friends of religious liberty and equality ever cast their eyes towards this side of the Atlantic? Are they aware that by the side of the free states of the American Union there is a British colony, where two Churches—the Episcopal and Catholic—in their respective sections, are daily struggling to obtain mastery by means of legislative enactments and State endowments? If they are not, Sir, it is time, for the sake of their fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians, that they should open their eyes to what is going forward in Canada. It is true that the Liberals of the western section of the province have nearly succeeded in putting an effectual stop to the encroachments of the Church of England. They have divided the Clergy Reserves, and will probably secularize them. They have abolished the Episcopalian ascendancy in King's College. They seem very well inclined to upset Lord Seaton's Rectories.

But, unfortunately, the very ascendancy of the Liberals in Canada West is the means of subjecting the British Protestants in Lower Canada to the ends to which they themselves would not submit for an hour. The mistakes of the British in this part of the province, joined to the interested misrepresentations of politicians, have, unfortunately, had the effect of setting them in hostility to their Liberal fellow-countrymen in Upper Canada, and allying these last with the French. Thus we have great reason to fear that the Upper Canadians, for the sake of political combinations, will consent to aid in forcing on us what they would indignantly repudiate themselves.

Within the last week, it has been generally believed here that Lord Elgin, or some one on his behalf, has written a letter to the Catholic Bishops, requesting them to do their best to stifle the annexational movements, and promising them two douceurs as a bribe for their compliance—the first, the re-establishment of the seat of Government in Canada East; the other, to surrender to the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of the *Biens des Jésuites*. The two anti-ministerial French journals published the account of this letter, but not till some days after I had been informed of it, by most respectable authority, on condition of secrecy. Since that, the existence of the letter has been denied by the French and English Ministerial organs of this city; but the denial has been so worded as to leave ample room for the main facts to be true; and what is more remarkable is the fact that the *Mélanges Religieux*, the organ of the Roman Catholic Bishop here, has studiously avoided a denial. Whether this proceeds from a consciousness of the truth of the story, or not, is of course still a matter of doubt. You will be able to judge for yourself of this, as well as of the spirit in which this prelate is disposed to treat his Protestant fellow-citizens, by comparing the two extracts which I enclose. The first is an appeal to the good sense and Christian feeling of the bishop—the second, not the answer, but the evasion which followed.

Whether it be true that Lord Elgin has committed himself by an autograph letter, or by one from his Ministers, or not, it is beyond any doubt that a negotiation has been going on for the surrender of the estates, and that, unless it be prevented, it is almost certain to be consummated. The present position of the affair is this:—the Jesuits, at the time of the conquest, were exempt from the guarantees given to the other religious orders. They were, however, allowed to die out, keeping their estates, till the last of them died, in the beginning of this century. Then the estates, like all vacant successions, lapsed to the crown. After years of misappropriation by the officials sent from England, this property was given up to provincial control. The Assembly of Lower Canada then passed an act applying the fund to the support of education, Catholic and Protestant; but the act, I believe, never became law, in consequence of some extraneous enactment being tacked to it, which the Council would not pass. Since the union, the original intention of the Lower Canadian Assembly has been carried out by a statute. But the passing of this act was sternly opposed by all the force which could be mustered by Mr. Lafontaine, the present premier, and Mr. Morin, the present speaker of the Assembly. They claimed this portion of the public domain, as the right of the Catholic Church; and though they did not succeed at that time, that claim has been constantly insisted on since, and will be acknowledged now that Lafontaine is in power, by some coup, struck at a moment when no one is expecting it. Now, Sir, the Protestants of Lower Canada desire no superiority over their Catholic brethren; but they think a Church which possesses the right to tithe, and territorial rights over 700 square miles of land, including such rich property as the entire island and city of Montreal, has no just claim on funds which have fallen to the public by the operation of treaties and in due course of law. They have seen the Society of Jesuits, which it was the intention of the British negotiators at the conquest to abolish, re-established in the province. They have seen the society incorporated, with the right to hold lands, and they have offered little resistance even to the latter step, because they wish

their country to be equally free to all who obey the laws; but they do protest against their rights being sold for dirty political intrigues. Lord Sydenham gave a good title—when title was altogether wanting—to a country larger than some European principalities to the order of Sulpicians, as a bribe for priestly services against the insurgents of 1837-8. Lord Elgin will do the same thing to the restored order of Jesuits, unless the people of England tell him that he shall not. You have seen what a bigoted Governor can do in the case of Mr. More O'Ferrall. You will soon see what a weak and un-English Governor will permit for the sake of sustaining himself in the conduct of Lord Elgin.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PROTESTANT OF LOWER CANADA.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE PROTESTANTS OF HUNGARY.

We have received a copy of an address issued by Dr. D'Aubigne, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, to the Protestant Churches in general, on behalf of the suffering Protestants of Hungary, whose condition is far less widely known than it ought to be. We borrow an abstract of this interesting document, which is too long for our columns, from the *Banner of Ulster*:—

"It appears from the statements of Dr. D'Aubigne, that, in Hungary, the Magyars comprise four millions of Protestants, and, but for unheard-of persecutions, almost all Hungary would have been Protestant." It appears, also, from the same authority, that the sufferings endured by the Magyar Protestants in former times, perhaps 'exceed in interest those of the Huguenots under the Valois and Bourbons,' and of the truth of this assertion Dr. D'Aubigne details a variety of historical exemplifications. During a period of more than eighty years, viz., from 1702 till 1783, the Protestant Church of Hungary was forcibly kept without pastors, except in a few border districts, under the dominion of the Turks, who, to the disgrace of nominal Christendom, allowed to the people entire liberty of conscience. About the period mentioned, the Emperor Joseph II. published an edict of toleration, but the Hungarian Church had been previously so wasted that this indulgence was of little use to it. More than three thousand ministers were all at once wanted to supply congregational vacancies, and as only a few qualified men could be had, the remainder were made up of individuals generally unfitted for the sacred office, and this ministerial disqualification itself did more injury to religion than all the antecedent intolerance had collectively wrought. Copies of the Hungarian Scriptures, too, had become so rare, that, on the death of the head of a family, it was no uncommon occurrence to find his descendants going to expensive lawsuits for the possession of the family Bible, while the courts 'generally decreed that the sacred volume should circulate through the family, remaining three months in each house.' This circumstance, too, is the more remarkable, as the parties who so eagerly contended for the possession of the Bible, had usually no difficulty in agreeing about all matters of merely temporal arrangement. About ten or twelve years ago, a pious Magyar pastor, who had long been deeply affected by the spiritual destitution of his native land, obtained from London a supply of the Hungarian Scriptures, but the second parcel addressed to him was seized at Vienna. In the course of an interview with the Imperial Minister, on the subject of this seizure, the excellent individual in question obtained leave to set up a printing press in Hungary itself; and the consequence has been that two hundred thousand copies of the Scriptures, in six different languages, have been circulated in Hungary through his instrumentality. The same patriotic pastor also set about improving the whole system of public education in his native land; and in this undertaking he was remarkably successful, though often threatened with failure during the early stages of his progress. He next organized an institution for the training of ministers of the gospel, and here all his energies were severely tasked; but at length he induced both nobles and peasants to support his project, and success again rewarded his Christian enterprise. Not only was he enabled to put his pastoral seminary into a condition of efficiency, so as to send out six hundred qualified ministers from its halls, in the course of a few years, but he persuaded the nobles to give up many of their own feudal privileges, by the voluntary enfranchisement of their peasant serfs, while scientific agriculture, and ornamental gardening, were added to the ordinary branches of popular instruction itself, the cultivators of the soil having now acquired a personal interest in its improvement. This is a hurried sketch of the state of matters in regard to the enterprises of this worthy Magyar minister, at the commencement of the civil war last year; but our readers need not be told that a terrible reverse has now come over all his prospects of spiritual as well as of social usefulness. The triumph of the Austrian and Russian arms has desolated the country for which he laboured, and has, consequently, destroyed most of the resources from which the support of his pastoral institute had been previously drawn. As a last effort to prevent its abandonment, and, of course, a concurrent abandonment of the whole Protestant Church in Hungary, to a fate similar to that which it had endured from the seventy or eighty years of persecution already noticed, the historian of the Protestant reformation has come forward to solicit the aid of all sections of Evangelical Christendom. The bravery, the nationality, the self-immolating patriotism of the Hungarian people have excited in this country the deepest sympathy, certain hired ruffians of the London press being always excepted;

and we feel confident that the present appeal on behalf of the social and spiritual necessities of Magyar Protestantism will not be wholly inoperative."

Donations will be received at Geneva by M. le Trésorier de la Société Evangelique à l'Oratoire; in London, by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Foreign Aid Society, 10, Exeter-hall; "Christian Times" office; Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Hanbury and Co., 70, Edgeware-road; in Edinburgh, by Archibald Bonar, Esq., Banker, and the Rev. Mr. Gould; in Glasgow, by John Henderson, Esq., of Park, and the Rev. John G. Lorimer, D.D.; and also in the large towns, by the secretaries to continental associations for propagating the gospel abroad.

HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

The *Daily News*, in an article on the inquiries of the Charity Commissioners referring to the hospital of St. Cross, Southampton, says:—"The Attorney-General has, in obedience to the Queen's answer to an address of the House of Commons, filed an information against Lord Guildford, to inquire into his past management of the Hospital of St. Cross, to ascertain the amount of its property, and how that property can be improved, and to procure the sanction of the Court of Chancery to a scheme for the application of its large revenues to some really useful purpose. With the public wealth of St. Cross Lord Guildford has, it is understood, been paying off the mortgages on his family estates." His lordship is said to have proposed a compromise on something like the following terms:—"That Lord Guildford shall at once resign the great benefit of St. Mary's, Southampton, and, if insisted on, the hospital of St. Cross also, on condition that inquiry into the legality of his past proceedings with the hospital property be dropped, he assisting the Attorney-General in his efforts for its future improvement. Now, desirable as we think Lord Guildford's resignation of all his ecclesiastical benefices—of Alresford as well as St. Mary's—is, we hold any compromise with so flagrant a clerical delinquent to be quite unjustifiable; for his 'day' has been already too long. The public have a right to every farthing of the misapplied funds which the law will restore them: it is the Attorney-General's duty not to sacrifice one farthing to other objects, however commendable in themselves; and, as a warning to Churchmen in similar positions, public justice and morality require an example to be made of Lord Guildford."

FURTHER GROSS CASES OF THE MISAPPLICATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

(From the *Daily News*.)

We now turn to the great Crewe charity. Great may it well be termed; for twenty years ago its rental was upwards of £8,000 a-year, and it is now probably nearer £10,000. All, too, in ghostly keeping of four of the Durham "dignitaries!" Our readers may well tremble for its safety at the very thought. Yet its safety—for of that nothing is known—is not what we impeach. Its distribution and appropriation are what we press on the investigation of the charity commission; and on very sufficient grounds. The trust was established by Bishop Crewe for the benefit of the diocese of Durham: it is therefore a public trust in which all the inhabitants have an interest. Yet this public charity has for 120 years been privately, secretly, and capriciously administered by Church "dignitaries," who treat all inquiry into its affairs as lay impertinence—who, by its management, have augmented their personal power and importance, and who have made it a buttress to prop up and support the detestable system of Durham cathedral. The growth of wealth has, moreover, placed the trustees in a position the reverse of that which their testator intended; for whilst he meant them to be the mere distributors and conduit pipes of his specified bounty, which at his demise exhausted the rental of his property, time has placed in their power no less a sum than £7,000 a-year beyond the original income devised for charitable purposes; and with this enormous sum the Durham "dignitaries" do just as they please.

For one hundred and twenty years the Durham "dignitaries" have been revelling in this trust, with all its attendant advantage, at Bamfborough Castle, and on Blanchland Fells. But of its concerns all that is known is the publication of a single year's accounts, now some twenty years old, in an old charity report. The time, then, we submit to the new Charity Board, has at last come when something more must be ascertained of their property and its application; when their privacy must be invaded; when their secrecy must be disturbed; when their £7,000 must be applied on some known, authorized, and duly proclaimed public scheme; when, in short, the Durham "dignitaries" must be relieved of the power and importance of the Crewe trust.

We insert, too, in another column a letter on the scandalously abused Brentwood Grammar School, which, with funds to educate some 600 or 700 lads, has not for sixty years past turned out three scholars a year. Here, again, however, the Attorney-General is doing his duty; and by his exertions a great educational establishment will be secured to the county of Essex, with ample university provision for the most distinguished of its pupils.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

It will be remembered that a commission was lately issued to sift the evidence for and against an

alteration prayed for in the law of marriage. The public has been waiting with anxiety for some time past to learn what progress was made, and the Commissioners have now issued their First Report, with minutes of evidence, appendix, and very copious index.

As the subject will again be broached early in the next session of Parliament, it is desirable to refer to the Report, and also to lay before the public such parts of the evidence as bear the most pointedly on the question at issue. The friends of the anxiously expectant petitioners, together with the petitioners themselves, will now redouble their exertions, under a confident hope that their labours will speedily be crowned with success.

The Commissioners commence their first Report by directing attention to the question of marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity, and to the law affecting such marriages. They then proceed to observe—

"That they do not conceive it necessary, in discharge of the duty entrusted to them, to attempt to enter into any examination of the law or practice, in respect to such marriages, in the early ages of Christianity. In reference to this it may be sufficient to state, that for several centuries marriages within certain degrees of affinity were prohibited by the Church, but that by the authority of the Pope dispensations were granted, though to what extent and in what cases we do not inquire. In England we apprehend that this was the state of the law up to the time of King Henry VIII., and marriages within the present prohibited degrees of affinity were null and void, unless dispensations had been first obtained."

"The question, whether marriages within the present prohibited degrees of affinity were permitted by the law of God, was the subject of much discussion when King Henry VIII. sought to be relieved from his marriage with Queen Katherine. This marriage was pronounced null and void by Archbishop Cranmer. From that period the Ecclesiastical Courts dealt with these marriages, at first by pronouncing them null and void, notwithstanding one or both of the parties might be dead when the suit was sought to be commenced. But in the time of James I. the courts of common law interfered, and prohibited the spiritual courts from proceeding to pronounce them null and void after the death of one of the parties. Hence all these marriages came to be called voidable marriages, in contradistinction to those which were void, as in the case of a marriage where there was a first husband or wife living at the time of the second marriage; or where one of the parties was a lunatic at the time of celebrating a marriage. Marriage, therefore, within the prohibited degrees were only voidable; and if they were not pronounced null and void by the competent ecclesiastical tribunals during the lives of both parties, their validity could not be afterwards questioned, nor the legitimacy of the children be impeached."

"This state of the law continued unaltered in England until the year 1835, when the statute 5 and 6 William IV. c. 54 (commonly called Lord Lyndhurst's Act), passed. The effect of that statute was, to prohibit the Ecclesiastical Courts from entertaining any suit for the purpose of pronouncing null and void marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity, celebrated before the passing of the Act; and all such marriages celebrated after the passing of the Act were declared by it to be null and void."

The Commissioners proceed to observe:—

"That they find, from a mass of evidence, that marriages of this kind are permitted by dispensation or otherwise in nearly all the continental states of Europe."

In some cases in the Roman Catholic Church they are prohibited as matter of discipline, but such prohibition may be and is dispensed with by the Pope; and upon this principle—"that the Church, and not the law of God, has imposed the prohibition, and therefore that the Church for fitting reasons may dispense with it."

Regarding the law on this subject in the United States of America, it cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the following passage from the late Mr. Justice Story:—

"In many, and indeed in most of the American States, marriages between a man and the sister of his former deceased wife, are not only decreed in a civil sense lawful, but are deemed in a moral, religious, and Christian sense lawful, and exceedingly praiseworthy. In some few of the states the English rule is adopted. Nothing is more common in almost all the states of America, than second marriages of this sort; and so far from being doubtful as to their moral tendency, they are in America deemed the very best sort of marriages. In my whole life (says the late Judge), I never heard the slightest suggestion against them, founded on moral or domestic considerations."

Such, then, is a brief history of the prohibitions attached by human authority to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It will be observed, that the church which was the first to institute them, and which still maintains them over great part of Europe, claims no Divine authority for its command, but gives it as a matter of discipline only, voidable by a dispensation from the Pope, or where, from distance, resort could not be had to Rome, then by others empowered by him to hear the "fitting reasons."

We may hereafter have occasion to notice at some length the startling evidence laid before the Commissioners, to prove the injurious operation of the restrictions imposed in this country upon marriages between parties within the specified degrees of affinity. The general argument on the subject may, at the same time, be again enforced.

EASTER DUES.—PUBLIC MEETING AT IDLE.—In consequence of the late disturbances which have taken place in Idle, occasioned by the recent conduct of the Vicar of Calverley enforcing the payment of what are called Easter dues, a public meeting was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday last, to take into consideration what would be the most proper means to be adopted in order to prevent the disgraceful and unchristian proceedings which have been resorted to in order to compel certain parties to pay what are called the Easter dues, which, in the more pious times of our forefathers, were called Easter offerings, voluntarily presented to the ministers of the Church as marks of respect and gratitude for their counsel, instruction, and advice. The large room and gallery of the hall was densely crowded, a great number of the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants being present. Benjamin Rycroft, Esq., presided, and opened the business of the meeting with a pithy and well-pointed allegorical story of the late "doings at Idle," which excited the cheers and laughter of the audience.—The Rev. William Atherton, Independent minister at Idle, moved the first resolution, and in a fearless, argumentative, and energetic speech, commented warmly upon the injustice of all compulsory enactments for the support of any religion as being unscriptural, contrary to reason, prejudicial to the interests of civil and religious liberty, as well as a gross violation of the sacred rights of conscience.—The resolution was seconded by Mr. Illingworth, one of the successful competitors of the Sabbath Prize Essay. At the close of Mr. Illingworth's address, Mr. Rycroft, of Idle, attorney, as representative of the Church, stepped forward to inform the meeting that the charge of Easter dues was a legal one, and that its payment ought not to be resisted so long as the law remained in its present state. To this Mr. Illingworth replied by citing the case of a Mr. Watson, who had been cited several times in the Ecclesiastical Court for non-payment of Easter dues, and the decision was given in favour of the defendant.—Mr. W. Booth gave the closing address in stirring eloquence, which drew forth enthusiastic plaudits. He concluded by exhorting the meeting to organize themselves, and to adopt every constitutional means for obtaining a severance of the unnatural alliance of Church and State, which was derogatory to the true dignity of Christianity, incompatible with its purity, inconsistent with its object, and destructive of its freedom.—*Leeds Mercury.*

OBSEVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—A memorial to the Queen has been extensively signed in this town, by the clergy and ministers, the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, &c., praying her Majesty to direct the closing of all the country Post Offices, as well as that in London, on the Lord's day. The memorial was forwarded to the Home Secretary last Saturday.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE GORHAM CASE.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent Press* says, "that in the event of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council being adverse to Mr. Gorham, himself and 400 others are instantly prepared to leave the Church and give up its preferments." A parish priest in Cambridge has declared that the number will not be less than 2,000; while the *Christian Observer* gravely predicts that the inevitable effect will be a disruption of the Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, on the re-opening of Ludgate Church, in September last, preached from the text of Isaiah lv. 1; "the waters" he maintained to be the water of baptism, and throughout his discourse he advocated the figment of baptismal regeneration. That he entertains this dogma, receives confirmation from his reply to a protest of its maintainers in this neighbourhood (Dover) against the opposite sentiments, boldly and scripturally enunciated at the visitation sermon in this town, in October, by the Rev. S. E. Gambier.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE ANNUITY-TAX REFORMERS IN EDINBURGH are beginning to lose heart altogether. Mr. Lefevre's scheme is not forthcoming. Arrestments and legal diligence go on, and no hope is held out from any quarter of this vexatious impost being brought to an end.

REGISTRATION OF DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSES.—"Some unnecessary alarm has been occasioned to the Dissenting body by an erroneous decision of certain magistrates at Doncaster, who seem to have thought that an annual registration of all Dissenting meeting-houses was necessary in order to secure to persons using them exemption from penalties. We do not think it necessary to dwell further upon the subject than to express a clear opinion that no such annual registration is necessary; and that the magistrates took a mistaken view of the meaning of the statute."—*From "The Magistrate and Municipal and Parochial Lawyer."*

BURNING THE DEAD.—On Wednesday night a meeting was held at the City of London Mechanics' Institute, No. 3, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, for the purpose of originating the practice of burning the dead, instead of burying them as heretofore. Mr. Jennings, solicitor, Chancery-lane in the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted.

A NEW HOSPITAL.—The governing body of King's College resolved, on Friday, to sanction a grant of £5,000 for the erection and endowment of a new hospital in connexion with the medical school. The Bishop of London announced an anonymous offer of £5,000 towards the immediate commencement of the new building.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STAMFORD.—INTRODUCTION OF THE REV. J. E. TUNMER TO HIS CHARGE.—On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., a public tea-meeting was held in the school-room of the Independent chapel, Stamford, for the purpose of welcoming that gentleman to his pastorate. The room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers, evergreens, and banners bearing appropriate mottoes, was crowded to excess by the members of the church and congregation. Many members of other churches were also present, and took part in the proceedings of the evening, which was occupied by speeches delivered by the Revs. J. E. Tunmer, and R. Brown, Wesleyan minister, and other friends. Hymns suited to the occasion were sung at intervals, and the meeting was concluded by prayer.

HAMMERSMITH.—The anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. J. Leechman, A.M., as pastor of the Baptist church, Hammersmith, took place on Tuesday, the 11th inst. In the afternoon, a very powerful sermon was preached from Gal. v. 25, by the Rev. C. Stovel, of London; after which, about 200 friends took tea in the school-room, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the pastor in the chair, when the Rev. R. B. Isaac having engaged in prayer, able and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Stovel, of London; Cumming, of Hammersmith; Katterna, of Hackney; Lewis, of Kensington; and Miller, of Chiswick. The services were peculiarly pleasant and profitable, and £35 was collected to pay off a debt remaining on the school-room.

NEEDHAM-MARKET.—The Rev. Joseph Perkins, of Hackney College, having accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation assembling for worship in the Independent Chapel, Needham-Market, Suffolk, has entered on his duties in that important sphere of labour with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

BURSELEM.—The Rev. W. Barker, late of Cradley, Worcestershire, has accepted the invitation of the Baptist church, Burslem, and commenced his stated labours among them on the 25th of November, 1849.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER.—We understand that this rev. gentleman's congregation met on Thursday evening, again to consult respecting the invitation addressed to Dr. Alexander [to occupy one of the divinity chairs in the new Independent College, St. John's Wood], when they agreed to send him a communication embodying their views, in the painfully anxious circumstances in which both parties are placed.—*Scottish Press.*

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The munificent sum of £30,000 has lately accrued to this society, being a legacy some time ago bequeathed to it by a citizen of London, dependent upon two or three lives which have now dropped. With the exception of some annuities chargeable upon the above sum, the whole of it is available for the purposes of the society.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A BALL.—Much consternation was caused at Grantham, on Tuesday last, by the awfully sudden death of Mr. Henry G. Nickells, which occurred between two and three o'clock that morning. The lamented young man was apprenticed to Messrs. Briggs and Gamble, druggists, and would have been out of his time on Christmas-day, when, it is said, he would have been 21 years of age. He went on Monday to "Mr. Dyer's public evening," at the Guildhall. Amongst a company of, at one time, about 170 persons he was one of the most lively and cheerful. He was promenading the room with his partner, in the last dance, when he suddenly fell down, and was carried out of the room by three gentlemen, not, as they thought, in a fainting fit, but quite dead. He was first placed on the floor of the passage, that he might have air, while efforts were being made to revive him; he was next laid on the table in the magistrates' room, and afterwards left on a board in the desolate Sessions Hall. The same afternoon (Tuesday) an inquest was held on the body by W. G. Wagstaffe, Esq., coroner of the borough. Miss Edwards said she danced the last dance, the Schottisch, with him, and at the conclusion, about two o'clock, they went down stairs to the refreshment room. She and other ladies had some lemonade. He said he would not take any, as it did not agree with him, but would have a little brandy and water. They afterwards went up stairs; and they were promenading the room, when he remarked he could not stand waltzing and the Schottisch, as they made him dizzy. He immediately swerved against a gentleman, named Hayles, who gave way. She, supposing deceased to be at nonsense, said, "What are you doing?" when he instantly fell flat upon his face. Three gentlemen came, who untied his neckerchief, and carried him out of the room. Mr. Robbs, surgeon, was immediately fetched, but he found deceased quite dead when he arrived. Mr. Robbs had since made a *post mortem* examination, and found the heart diseased. The pressure of a large quantity of blood, which had accumulated on the right side of the heart, had ruptured a valve, and caused death as instantaneously as though a bullet had been shot into the heart. Verdict accordingly.—*Nottingham Journal.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS.—On Wednesday Exeter hall was crowded to excess, Herr Ernst making his farewell appearance. He was greeted enthusiastically. Miss Kell, whose *début* we noticed lately, continues to gain warm applause.

INCREASED CIRCULATION OF THE
"NONCONFORMIST."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I hope the *Nonconformist* will get many additional subscribers, and that, ultimately, it will become the weekly paper which reflects the opinions of the earnest, upright, and sincere, amongst the young men of this country.

To stimulate others to do something for the paper, I tell you what a friend and myself have done, or, rather, intend doing. We take in the paper jointly: after Christmas we shall each take a copy, and I have induced two friends to take in the old joint copy. The circulation will thus be increased two copies; let every subscriber do so likewise, and you will begin the new year with some fresh encouragement.

If the paper could be made additionally interesting to the women of our families, it would be well. I am anxious to see the *Nonconformist* the paper of the real Young England, as much looked for as the *Dispatch* in other circles. A good committee of three or four, for improving the circulation throughout the county, would do well; I mean such a committee in every large place.

Yours faithfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

9, Liverpool-street, Walworth, Dec. 19, 1849.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Several suggestions having appeared in your paper relative to the increase of its circulation and influence, I venture to add one, having been a constant subscriber almost from its establishment: in many places where the Dissenters choose to suffer the loss of their goods rather than pay church-rates, it would be but a slight addition to their expenses, if a few of them would join together and order the *Nonconformist* to be sent to the churchwardens, and other officials connected with the Established Church; which, in my opinion, would be a far better course to adopt than using abusive and irritating language to them, which is too often the case. There are, no doubt, among them minds capable of reflection, and the "bread thus cast upon the waters," may, possibly, in time produce some fruit.

I am, very respectfully,

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As one who has felt no small degree of interest in the career of the *Noncon* since its commencement, I have always read with pleasure those suggestions for its increased circulation, which have appeared occasionally in its columns, and endeavoured, where practicable, to carry them out in my own limited circle. But good as all these propositions may have been in degree, they will become "beautifully less" when compared with the results of right-down earnest personal effort in its behalf. The advantages to be derived from any different arrangement of its contents, or the importation of a discussion on any popular subject, or even the reduction of its price, as suggested by one of your correspondents, I consider to be merely secondary, when balanced against the thorough warm-hearted advocacy of its claims by its constant friends in the hearing of non-readers whose support they wish to secure.

For this personal recommendation to be successful, it must be conducted with perseverance and discretion. Judicious care should be exercised in selecting those of your friends whom you know are capable of appreciating the principles of which the *Noncon* is the acknowledged exponent, but who, hitherto, have not had their attention directed to the specific organ of information. If, on requesting them "to take it in," objections are raised, combat them energetically, demonstrate the superiority of this vehicle of intelligence over its competitors, lend your own papers, that samples of the articles may be examined before the investment is made. Show your attachment to the cause by persevering in your importunity until your object is attained. This may appear a very simple receipt, and to some as inefficient as simple.

From actual experience I can bear testimony to its efficacy: since within a very restricted sphere of acquaintance, I have been able to obtain with comparative ease fifteen new subscribers within the last two years. Why cannot others realize the same result by adopting similar means? The primary element of success is determination—induced by a conscientious conviction that the newspaper whose influence you seek to diffuse is the best of the kind—the most consistent, fearless, champion of the great truths it avows.

Let us have more resolute action in addition to written suggestions, and the *Noncon* will quadruple instead of doubling its present number of subscribers.

I am, Dear Sir, your's truly,

Barnsbury Park, Dec. 21, 1849. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose to your publishers the names and addresses of four new subscribers, to commence with the new year; and also I wish to be sent a few of the papers on the circulation of the *Noncon*, for distribution. I would have written for some before, but have been very closely engaged; but by what I have mentioned above, have not been altogether idle in this work.

Your remarks are very true with regard to the apathy of Dissenters in supporting their principles through the press. The young men in our churches must take this matter up. I have no doubt you have a great number of readers of this class. The annual meeting of our Sabbath-schools will be held to-morrow; I have mentioned the subject to our pastor, and he will recommend the *Nonconformist* at the meeting, which, along with the circulation of a few of the papers, I hope will induce more to take it.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

J. B. K.

Halifax, December 24th, 1849.

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday. A point of some interest was brought under discussion, as to the position the Corporation should assume in dealing with the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Smithfield and other City markets. At a previous meeting, the Common Council had authorized the Markets Improvement Committee to appoint a deputation of their number to wait upon the commissioners; and this was done; Mr. Henry Lawman Taylor, the chairman, intimating to the commissioners, in answer to questions, that the Corporation would be ready to supply information on all matters of "fact" relative to the City markets. Having done this, the committee, before going further, thought it advisable to ask the opinion of the Council as to the propriety of continuing conferences by means of a deputation, and to request a rule for their guidance. In furtherance of these objects, the Markets Improvement Committee submitted to the Common Council a report, recommending that the deputation should proceed on the principle of the "enlargement" of Smithfield, and that all the outlay required for such enlargement, or the improvement of the approaches, should be secured by act of Parliament, and defrayed by new tolls; also, that nothing decisive should be done without the previous consent of the Common Council. The discussion upon this report let loose all the arguments which had been urged on previous occasions for and against the removal of the market. With the exception, however, of Mr. Alderman Sidney and Mr. Blake, no member of Council spoke against the recommendations of the committee. These two dissentients recommended resistance to the Commission, on the score of its legality. The Alderman considered it an usurpation of the Corporation rights as the guardians of the public interest. The Common Councillor inveighed against the Commission as a stretch of the Royal prerogative: to recognise it, would be as dangerous to public liberty, as it would be to invest a Royal proclamation with the weight of law. These constitutional doctrines, however, had no effect upon the Common Council—the report was adopted, with only two dissentients, Mr. Alderman Sidney having previously left the court. A report was also adopted recommending a reduction of one-half on the fee charged in the Sheriff's Small Debt Court under the head of "general fund." At present, this amounts to 5 per cent. upon the debt sued for; henceforth, the charge will be reduced to one-half.

LIBERATION OF CHARTIST PRISONERS.—On Wednesday afternoon three of the Chartist prisoners convicted at the Old Bailey in 1848 were liberated by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department from Horse-monger-lane Gaol, where they have been incarcerated fourteen months. Their names are W. Poole, Thomas Irons, and Thomas Herbert. They were apprehended by Mr. Superintendent Rutt, L division, and a body of police, in a public-house in Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, armed with various weapons. For that offence they were tried at the Old Bailey sessions in October, 1848, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Horse-monger-lane Gaol, and at the expiration of that period to find good bail for their future conduct during five years. Within the last six months they have expressed such contrition as to their offence that the Secretary of State commuted their sentence to fourteen months' imprisonment, which expired on Wednesday; and, the required sureties being approved by the Home Department, they were ordered to be liberated.

THE DWELLING-IMPROVEMENT AGITATION has found its way to the West-end. On Friday evening, a meeting in furtherance of the object was held at the Hanover Square-rooms. Mr. W. Rogers, of Bedford-square, and others, took part; but Mr. Charles Cochrane was the chief spokesman. The usual commendatory resolution was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Tillet's admirable suggestions, permit me to say a word, more especially to young men.

On reading Mr. Tillet's letter, I at once enrolled myself a member of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association; and not only so, but I have since obtained additional members among my friends. I would, therefore, take leave to recommend this for adoption by others. To young men I would say, "Carry about with you twenty Reports of the Council of August, 1849 (to be obtained at the Office, No. 11, Poultry). Give one to any of your friends favourable to this glorious movement, ask him for a shilling, and send him his card next day without fail, accompanied with an excellent pamphlet for free distribution. You can thus be the means of enrolling many who are unable to attend to this duty personally."

Let not any gentleman discourage this sort of local effort, by promising to enroll himself at some future day.

I remain, Sir, yours most faithfully,

A THOROUGH RADICAL.

December 20th, 1849.

OATHS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On the subject of oath-taking, it has often occurred to me that Dissenters, who have conscientious scruples on this point, might probably claim relief under the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 82, whereby "Separatists" are allowed to make affirmation in lieu of oaths.

Perhaps you, or one of your numerous readers, can inform me whether the term "Separatists" is legally applied to all Dissenters, as such; or whether it is supposed to be the name of a particular sect.

Information on this point will greatly oblige, besides others,

December 20th, 1849.

Yours, &c., ANON.

"HER MOST SACRED MAJESTY."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your paper of December 12th contains an extract from the *Daily News*, in which we are informed that, by the order in Council of the 3rd December, the clergy are directed to pray henceforth "for her most sacred Majesty Queen Victoria, the Prince Albert," &c. The question is then asked, "Can you inform the public why her Majesty is to be called 'most sacred'?" Does any one remember an English sovereign being called, even in non-official language, 'sacred' since the time of the Stuarts, or since the Protestant Reformation or Revolution in the reign of James II.?"

These questions are certainly entitled to an answer of an official kind. Her present Majesty is justly beloved by all classes of her subjects. Why then should offensive terms be prefixed to her name, as if for the purpose of stirring up controversy in connexion with a sovereign whose title has hitherto been undisputed? We have been accustomed to hear the Queen styled "her most gracious Majesty," without taking offence; although some, perhaps, remembering the ludicrous effect of such a title applied to previous sovereigns—George IV. for example—would have preferred a simpler designation. But when her Majesty's Privy Council run back to the court phrases of the worst periods in our national history, we are constrained to inquire after the meaning of such conduct, and to form all manner of conjectures respecting the probable designs of the Privy Council and the Court.

It cannot be her Majesty's desire to have her title questioned by any of her subjects! But this must necessarily be the case if she permits the words "most sacred" to form part of it. Neither are they wise councillors, nor sincere friends to the Hanoverian succession, who revive a phrase which, with all its exploded assumptions, belongs exclusively to the deposed and defunct Stuarts. Indeed, the more one reflects upon this matter the more are graver suspicions awakened respecting the direction in which our national, or rather our governmental, affairs are tending.

It is pretty plain that for some time past the Whigs, feeling their weakness, have been playing into the hands of the Church of England; and it may be that the present order in council has been worded with a view to the favour of that party. At any rate, it is certain that the title in question originated with the clergy of the Church of England, along with the absurd doctrine of the divine right of kings. "From the first day of her existence," says Mr. Macaulay, referring to this Church, "she had been attached to monarchy. But during the quarter of a century which followed the Restoration, her zeal for royal authority and hereditary right passed all bounds. She magnified in fulsome phrase that prerogative which was constantly employed to defend and to aggrandize her." Who can tell to what extent the present resuscitation of such "fulsome phrase" may not be attributable to the coalition that has evidently been formed between the Church party and the Whigs?

It is true, I believe, as the correspondent of the *Daily News* supposes, that since the Revolution no English sovereign has been called "sacred" in official language. The statement, however, is scarcely correct in reference to "non-official language," if by such language is meant that which courtiers and clergymen have been accustomed to employ. Many sermons preached before the House of Lords and the House of Commons, might be mentioned, in which the person of the sovereign is spoken of as sacred. This was especially the case in the reign of Queen Anne. Several instances are cited in the authorized report of "the Trial of Dr. Henry Sacheverell." Indeed, in many respects there is very little difference between that reign, and those of Charles and James the Second. It was in consequence of the revival of high prerogative notions at that period, that the celebrated De Foe published his *Jure Divino*, in the preface to which are some passages worthy of being considered at the present time. By your permission I will place some of them before your readers.

In reference to the fulsome phrase now associated with her Majesty's name, he observes, "The title of sacred has been added to that of majesty by the complaisance of a party who have all along been ready to talk of loyalty, rather than to perform it, and who have shown themselves wonderfully forward to tax other peo-

ple with rebellion and disloyalty, in order to persuade their princes to trust them in their greatest emergencies; but when their King had the misfortune to believe them honest, he paid too dear for the mistake."

Again, after expressing his preference for a limited monarchy, he adds, "This I can defend, without being of opinion that kings came down from heaven with crowns upon their heads, and the people born with saddles on their backs. I own, I am none of Issachar's asses; nor should I be willing to be governed by the Czar of Muscovy. I don't think, if a king wanted to walk across a dirty highway, his majesty might command twenty or thirty heads of his followers to be cut off to make steppings for him, that he might not dirt his sacred shoes."

Again, and with this permit me to conclude, commending the sentiments of this eminent patriot to the hearts of your readers, after tracing their monstrous notions respecting the royal person to the fruitful invention of man, prompted by the author of mischief, he adds, "Since nothing can serve so naturally to the purpose of subduing the civil rights of nations, as first to captivate their minds, and infuse notions of something sacred, either in the person or authority of the wretch they were to be oppressed by. For, who in his senses would resist the voice of a king, if once he were bigotted into an opinion that it was backed with sacred authority? And this, doubtless, was the occasion of the profane attempts in several of the Roman and Grecian tyrants, of causing divine honours to be paid them. By this, they obtained so much upon the minds of the poor imposed-upon multitude, that they entirely gave up their liberties to the absolute tyranny of every barbarous, inhuman wretch; and who could question but it would be so, when once the folly of man was prevailed upon to believe the divinity of the tyrant?"

Earnestly hoping that the *Nonconformist* may have a widely increased circulation,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOSEPH FLETCHER.

Christchurch, Dec. 21, 1849.

MR. MIALI'S BRITISH CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I have read and re-read the outlines which have appeared in the columns of your journal, of the above new work, with great pleasure, and to some profit. These Lectures have been to me as glad tidings of great worth. It is not possible to anticipate the good which must result to both the British churches and the British people, from the publication and wide circulation of these truth-speaking and convincing orations. But my object in writing this short letter, is not to praise a book of which it may honestly be said, that it is a "pearl of great price," adapted to all times, and calculated to promote pure religion in all lands, but to throw out a hint which, if extensively adopted, would soon lead to a great change for the better throughout the churches of our land. This is my little hint; namely, that those independent ministers and other intelligent persons who approve of the profound, telling, and easily comprehended contents of the volume under review, should forthwith write short and pithy reviews of the book in the columns of the provincial press, in every town in which that press may be open to them. I would also hint that the work should be lent, or given, by those who are in circumstances to procure and pay for it, to their poorer brethren, including pastors, deacons, and teachers in our daily and Sunday Schools. A hint to the wise, kind, and all who are anxious to do good in the way and by the means which I suggest in this letter, is enough. I have, for many years, acted upon many of the rational and truly scriptural suggestions contained in this extraordinary book of facts, and can therefore speak from experience of its adaptation to promote, if the author's thoughts be carried into practice, the speedy regeneration of our churches and other religious institutions.

Success to the author, and a wide circulation to the powerful productions of his head, heart, and pen.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A NONCONFORMIST.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT WANDSWORTH.

—Yesterday morning, about half-past seven, one of Sir Robert Burnett's, (the eminent distiller) wagons was passing under the railway bridge, Lower North-street, Wandsworth, and which is close to the station, when an empty pipe came in contact with the arm of the arch, the collision causing three casks, containing brandy, rum, and gin, to be shook off. The casks were stove in by the force of the fall, and the valuable contents instantly flooded the roadway. No sooner had the fact become known than a large quantity of spirits had been spilt than droves of men and boys flocked to the spot and lapped up the spirits. The consequences were such as might be expected. Some men employed in the adjoining gas-works became senseless, others were made drunk, and with great difficulty were prevented doing injury to themselves. The loss is variously stated at from £70 to £100. The bridge is said not to be the height required by the act of Parliament, and it would not admit of an omnibus with passengers on it passing under it.

ROCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On Thursday, the 20th instant, the pupils of the Rev. R. Whiston, Head-Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester, presented him with a richly-worked and valuable tea-service, as a token of their sincere gratitude for his past kindness and goodness, and of their best wishes for the future.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The first of a series of lectures on this subject was delivered in Queen-street Hall, on Wednesday night, by Mr. Pennington, a man of colour, and a minister of New York. The lecturer was listened to with great attention, and he sat down amidst much applause. The hall was by no means crowded. The second lecture was delivered on Thursday evening. The attendance was greater than on the previous evening. On the platform we observed the Rev. Henry Grey, Dr. Ritchie, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Musket, &c.—*Scottish Press*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The bill of the French Ministry to maintain the duty on potable liquors for the next year was carried in the Assembly, on Thursday afternoon, by 418 to 245.

OPPOSITION TO SOCIALISM.—The Club of Representatives, who hold their meetings at the Palais d'Orsay, have come to a very important resolution; 120 members of the Right have laid the basis of an association, the sole object of which is to oppose the progress of Socialism. Every citizen, of whatever social condition he may be, will be admitted to form part of this association, which will extend itself to each of the eighty-six departments. Pamphlets will be opposed by pamphlets, banquets by banquets, propagandism by propagandism. The association will assume the title of *Ligue du Bien Public*.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in the *Presse*, publishes his promised critique on the acts of the Government since the 20th December, 1848, the day on which Louis Napoleon took the oaths in the Constituent Assembly as President of the Republic. After enumerating the various acts of the Government, M. Girardin says that the events of the past year may be summed up in the following words:—"Acts of severity and not one reform. Faults and not an amelioration. Expenses and not one economy. Words and not one act. The year is concluded with credits voted to the amount of 1,675 millions, and by an excess of expenditure over the receipts of 290 millions francs." The Republican papers are not more favourable than M. de Girardin to the Government of the President.

It is still asserted, in the best informed legitimate circles, notwithstanding the contradiction given in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, that negotiations are being carried on to effect a union between the two branches of the House of Bourbon, and that those negotiations are likely to end in a complete reconciliation.

ITALY.

A letter from Toulon, of the 19th instant, states that the French army in Italy is to be reduced to 20,000 men, and that the Pope was less disposed than ever to return to his capital. The protests and persuasions of General Baraguay d'Hilliers had had no effect with his Holiness. It was feared that Pius IX. would insist on the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. The latest journals and letters from Italy, bring accounts of outbreaks of the peasantry in several of the villages and small towns in the Papal territory, on account of the re-establishment of the odious tax on the grinding of corn, by which the price of bread is increased.

SARDINIA.

According to the *Legge*, of the 17th instant, the elections of the continental provinces of Piedmont, which were then all known, may be thus classed:—Conservative deputies, 116; deputies of the Left Centre, 19; deputies of the Left, 45;—in all 180. The elections for Sardinia, which returned twenty-four members, would, it was expected, reinforce the Conservative majority. Letters from Turin, of the 16th, announce that the Sardinian Government have refused to grant letters of naturalization to Terenzio Mamiani, formerly Prime Minister of Pope Pius IX., who had been elected a deputy for Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

THE CONSTITUTION.—On the 2nd inst. the *Ostroyé* Constitution was proclaimed at Presburg, after a somewhat extraordinary fashion. A pulpit was erected for the occasion, from which a priest read the whole of the Constitution, and afterwards preached a lengthy sermon on the duty of passive obedience to the Emperor. The city of Presburg has been declared a German city, and the use of the Magyar language in it is consequently forbidden. The Valaques who assisted the Austrians against the Magyars have, since their return to Transylvania, commenced a general massacre of the landed proprietors, and a seizure of their lands. This anti-revolutionary movement meets with the encouragement of the Austrian Government.

KOSSUTH.—Notwithstanding all the precautions of the police, "Kossuth medals" have been introduced into Hungary. They are considered by the Magyar patriots as of inestimable value. They are about the size of a thaler; on one side is seen a likeness of Kossuth, with this inscription—"Louis Kossuth, born 27th April, 1806;" on the reverse are seen the Republican arms of Hungary. The medal is folded up in a paper containing a short biography of the celebrated Dictator.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* (a Vienna paper) has letters from Odessa of the 5th inst., stating that a Russian flotilla of five ships of the line of 100 guns had arrived in the port of that city. This squadron is intended to take a transport of troops to Sebastopol. Great activity is displayed in all the Russian ports and dockyards in the Black Sea.

The "Wanderer" has letters from Malta of the 22nd ult., stating that France and England intend to restore the Danubian principalities to the state which they enjoyed before the Russian invasion. The English fleet is consequently preparing to pass the winter at Besica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 8.—M. Titoff has presented a note from M. de Nesselrode to Ali Pasha, in answer to the Porte's application to the cabinet of St. Petersburg for the reduction of the Russian

troops to the number of 10,000, stipulated by the treaty of Balta-Liman. This communication begins by regretting that the Turkish government should have so precipitately withdrawn its troops, and left so small a force as 10,000 men in the Danubian principalities. Russia, it continues, would be glad to reduce her force in Moldavia and Wallachia to the amount stipulated in the treaty of Balta-Liman, of 10,000. But she could not possibly leave her frontier on this side unprotected, while the elements of revolution, fostered by the Hungarian refugees, remained at hand. Therefore, Russia will not withdraw the excess of her troops above 10,000 from the principalities until the question of the fugitives shall have been fully settled. The recall of the French fleet had excited a great deal of surprise and displeasure at the Porte. The difference between Turkey and the allied Imperial powers is still far from being settled, and the presence of the force under Admiral Parseval-Deschênes, if only intended as a demonstration in favour of the Porte, "is as unnecessary," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "at the present moment, as it was on the day of its first arrival in the Levant. The recall of the French fleet, is, therefore, looked upon as a very ominous event." The Turkish Government seem anxious to show to Europe that the idea which some time since prevailed, of the Hungarian refugees being badly treated on their arrival in the Ottoman territory is entirely false. A body of Italians who had served under Bem lately arrived at Adrianople from Widdin. The son of the Pasha went out to meet them at the head of a body of troops, and they made a sort of triumphal entry into the town. The Turkish soldiers lined the way as they passed along, and they were accompanied by the military bands of the garrison, playing martial airs. On the day after the arrival of this Italian brigade, a grand funeral service was performed in one of the churches, with the permission of the Pasha, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in the late struggle in Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

THE ERFURT PARLIAMENT.—The Prussian rejoinder to the Austrian protest against the convocation of the Erfurt Parliament is dated the 12th of December. It is accompanied by a printed memorial, setting forth the views of the Prussian Cabinet on the question at issue between the two courts, which reviews the objections of Austria at great length. In this document Prussia takes high grounds. By the accession to the league of almost the whole of her dominions, and by the common assent of all the members of that league (says the despatch), Prussia has come to be the greatest German power, while Austria, by the declarations of the 27th of November, 1848, and by the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, chose to take an isolated position, in which she (Austria) declared it was her intention to remain until at the side of renovated Austria Germany, too, had completed her regeneration. And since the majority of the representatives of the German people—since the majority of the German sovereigns—offered Prussia the Imperial Crown, it was not an ambitious whim, but it was the duty of Prussia, after refusing the Crown, to lead the nation to the goal to which their aspirations were directed; The majority of the German States, placing their confidence in the firmness of Prussia, joined the league of the 26th of May, and the Prussian Government was called upon to fulfil, not vague and indefinite promises, but to redeem a definite and substantial pledge. We feel called upon to say that we consider (continues the despatch) the convocation of a Parliament as the surest means to prevent another revolution. We also protest that in the case of real dangers threatening the public order and tranquillity of Germany, we should think it our duty to give the Austrian Cabinet our unlimited and hearty co-operation for their instant suppression. We are sure that our allies will gladly join us in so meritorious an undertaking.—The *Constitutionelle Correspondenz*, which may be considered an organ of the Ministry, says that the difference between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, with respect to the summoning the German Parliament at Erfurt, are "as good as terminated."

The Democratic party generally have refused to take any part in the elections.

Within the last few days, several members of the Society of Friends have been in Berlin; they have had an interview with the King, and have endeavoured to win his Majesty to the cause of peace. The King is said to have received them very graciously.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE ARCHDUKE JOHN.—The Archduke John of Austria resigned his regency on the 20th inst. to M. M. Kübek Küban, the Austrian, and M. M. Radowitz and Dr. Büttiche, the Prussian Commissioners, who are to discharge the duties of the central power until a permanent government is decided on. In notifying his intention to his council at Frankfort, the Archduke read a declaration of which the following is a portion:—

The National Assembly exists no longer. That Assembly hastened on its own end by overstepping its legal limits, and by making the widest strides in a false direction at a time when the course of events was such that the slightest deviation from the legal side of the question must necessarily lead to certain ruin.

The decline and fall of the National Assembly is a lesson to the German people. It shows that there is but one way for our constitution—the way of calm and intrepid progress and of a conscientious respect for justice and law.

I have the consciousness of having faithfully laboured to exercise my power for the glory and the welfare of the country.

Success has not yet crowned the endeavour to surround that country with other constitutional bonds, to insure and strengthen its greatness and power. But the old bonds are preserved, and peace is secured. But I shall not be able to look with pleasure on the time of my administration until the future of the country is secured by a more lasting union. But my cares on the subject of that union are lightened now that I see the subject under protection of two of the most powerful among the German Governments. If these two will act in harmony, if they will cleave to their right, and thus lead the way, the other Governments may safely follow them as their leaders, and success will crown the work.

In the Bavarian Chamber, the question of the emancipation of the Jews, supported by the Ministry, has been carried by a large majority; one limitation, however, is introduced—in towns where no Jews have hitherto settled, they are not to be allowed to do so in entire freedom.

BORNEO.

The Singapore *Free Press*, contains an address to Sir James Brooke, intended to counteract the exposures by the *Daily News*, which we find copied in the *Straits Times* of October 30, with the addition of the rank and standing of the subscribers. The address says:—

From the long knowledge and experience most of us have had of your character and conduct, we cannot but feel greatly surprised that any charge of injustice or inhumanity should be brought against you; we, who live under your rule, every day perceive the effects of your government, in raising the tone of the native mind, and in gradually bringing it to an approximation with European civilization, by the exercise of the purest principles of equity, and by teaching them to look for justice, humanity, and moderation, from the sway of an English ruler. We are well aware that in this address we are but giving utterance to the feelings of all who have known you, or who have attentively watched your career; and we, who have lived in Sarawak and have carefully observed your policy, are fully convinced of the justice of the course you have pursued in endeavouring to suppress the pirates of Serebas and Sakaran, and that throughout your whole proceedings you have displayed the greatest moderation and humanity.

It appears that the persons who signed the address were either related to or dependent upon the rajah, almost without exception. It was then determined that the meeting, headed by the rev. chairman, should wait upon Sir James Brooke, and present him with the address. After it had been read to him, he replied in a suitable manner.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail has brought advices from Calcutta to the 8th November, and Hong Kong to the 30th October; containing but little news of interest.

The Governor-General's health is said to be still "not of the best order," and the rumours thicken that he is about to return to England forthwith. Sir Charles Napier is said also to be contemplating an immediate return, but for a different and characteristic reason: he complains with disgust of his inability to carry out his military reforming; the Indian "Military Boards" thwarting him in all things, and producing sharp maledictions from his caustic tongue. Sir Henry Lawrence continues his progress through Gholab Singh's dominions; and his conferences with Gholab Singh on the difficulties which that prince finds in carrying out the agricultural and governmental reforms suggested to him by the British for the easier rule of their conterminous territories. The Sikh chieftains who were lately captured for conspiracy are alluded to in a few lines: it is stated that they "will be transferred ultimately to safe keeping on this [the Bombay] side of the Sutlej."

Sir Thomas Turton had presented a petition in the Calcutta Insolvent Court; and had been refused protection from arrest, by the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Peel, on the ground of his "knowing and deliberate flagrant breaches of trust." He had been cast into prison, and was not likely to issue thence at any fixed period.

The news from China chiefly concerns the operations of our war-ships against the pirates who invade the Southern coast of China, and sweep the seas of the unprotected ships of all nations. The numbers of these piratical fleets are so great, their co-operative manœuvres so extensive, and their armaments and stores afloat and ashore so immense, that they are suspected to be in the pay of the Chinese Government. Our war-steamers have been successful in several engagements with squadrons of them: some sixty junks have been destroyed, and above a thousand pirates killed. The junks were well armed with cannon of modern make, chiefly British; which were skilfully and bravely served, though "fortunately" with little effect on our ships or men.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In the *Athena*, published at Athens, the official organ of the British embassy, it is stated, that after the condemned had been executed, the barbarity of brutal vengeance was carried, under British orders, to the extent of pulling down their houses about their families, and carrying away even the stones, pouring wine and oil to waste in the street, uprooting and chopping down vineyards, &c. And why? "Because the inhabitants could not capture and deliver to the authorities the two chiefs of the disorder, viz., the Priest Lawyer and Vlacco!" The punishments which the Court martials award are two—death and flogging. Death is inflicted in some cases by hanging, in others by shooting or beheading, according to the taste of the judges. The flogging is performed as follows:—the victim is brought out naked in the public place; the disgusting exhibition is announced by the ringing of a bell,

and immediately an instrument, composed of seven straps of leather, with pieces of lead fitted on them at certain intervals, tears and lacerates both the skin and flesh from the back of the sufferer. From this horrible punishment the greatest part of the victims have, up to the present moment, died, and those who survive can scarcely be recognised by their friends. Up to October 17, about twelve men had been either shot, hanged, or beheaded, and more than thirty flogged! The houses of all suspected persons, or rather, of whoever may be dissatisfied with the Government, are pulled down, and the very stones are removed to six or eight hours' distance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AT BOSTON, UNITED STATES.—Professor John W. Webster, of Cambridge, U.S., has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Dr. George Parkman. Dr. Webster has been for upwards of 20 years Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge. He has maintained throughout life an unblemished reputation. It is said that Drs. Parkman and Webster were class-mates at college. For a quarter of a century or more, Dr. Webster has occupied a distinguished position in the scientific world as Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University, of which the Medical College in Boston is a branch. Dr. Parkman was once an associate editor of the *Medical Journal*, published by Wells and Lilly. At the same time, Dr. Webster was an associate editor of a general scientific journal, published by Hiliard, Gray, and Co. Dr. Parkman was very wealthy, and had been for many years largely engaged in real estate transactions, and in loaning money on mortgage. Dr. Webster has, it appears, been more successful in acquiring fame as a scientific man than in making money, and was in debt to Dr. Parkman. Dr. Parkman held a note for 487 dollars against Professor Webster, which, although it was secured by a mortgage on some personal property at Cambridge, the doctor was most anxious to collect. He several times called upon his debtor for the money, and was put off. At length he applied to the officer who disposed of the tickets for Professor Webster's course of lectures on chemistry, to know if there was a sufficient balance due for the professor to take up his note. This circumstance is said to have greatly incensed Professor Webster, who, on the 30th ult., called at Dr. Parkman's house, and left word if he (Dr. Parkman) wanted his money on that mortgage, to call at the college about 1 o'clock that afternoon. Dr. Parkman was seen to enter the college shortly after one o'clock, but was never seen to leave it. The high character of Dr. Webster shielded him from suspicion, and for several days after every other part of the college had been searched, his apartments were held sacred. At length they were forced, in his absence, and in a privy attached to the laboratory were found, directly under the seat, portions of a human body; viz., the bone from the small of the back to the thigh joints, the right thigh, and the right leg. In a small furnace in the laboratory were discovered pieces of human bone—parts of a skull of a man—some false teeth—some coat buttons—bits of melted gold and silver. [The gold was supposed to have been the case of a watch. It is stated that Dr. Parkman carried a gold watch. It is known that he wore artificial teeth.] In the ante-room blood stains were found on the floor, which were traced all the way down stairs to the laboratory. It appeared that an attempt had been made to obliterate them by acids. In the laboratory was discovered, in an obscure corner, a tin tea-chest, upon a shelf, which was found to contain the trunk of a human body, and a left thigh, packed in hemlock bark, and the surface covered with minerals. The parts of the body missing—the head, neck, thorax, both arms and hands, left leg, and both feet—are supposed to have been consumed in the furnace. Some of Dr. Parkman's friends, assuming that Dr. Webster killed Dr. Parkman, suppose that an angry altercation occurred at the interview on Friday, and that Dr. Parkman, who occasionally used very blunt language, said something which so exasperated Dr. Webster, that the latter suddenly dealt him a mortal blow with some implement at hand, and then, to conceal the rash and fatal deed, resorted to the means for disposing of the body which have been described above. Dr. Webster, on being arrested, said, "O! what will become of my family. My children can never survive this; their father charged with such a crime!"

THE HORSE-RACE IN EGYPT.—The ground for the proposed race between the Pasha's horses and those nominated by the English Jockey Club, had been surveyed by an English sporting gentleman. It is on the desert, within a few miles of Cairo, and consists of heavy sand from five to six inches deep. The distance to be run is equivalent 6½ English miles, and was accomplished by Bedouin and other Arab horses, at the recent race meeting there, in from eighteen to twenty-one minutes; a pace there is every reason to suppose can, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the ground, be well attained by any well-bred English hunter.

BAD NEWS FOR THE RATS.—A grand battue against the rats in the sewers of Paris, which are about 150 leagues in extent, commenced on the night of Saturday. The result up to this time is said to be the destruction of 250,000 rats, and it is expected that by the first of next month the number will have reached 600,000. The municipal authorities are of opinion that by making four battues a year, Paris will be rid of these destructive vermin. Several plans of destruction were made use of by the different brigades of sewer-men, but that which was found to be most successful was the placing a large leathern sack in which a large piece of mutton tallow was

placed—a dainty of which these animals are very fond—at the corner of each sewer, and towards which the animals were driven. The quarters which furnished the greatest numbers were the neighbourhood of the Halles, the streets near the Seine, the markets, the Rue Pascal, and the Faubourg St. Marceau. The *Union*, in giving an account of the affair, says:—"The 250,000 rats were all of the grey Norwegian breed, except from 500 to 600 black or English rats. Two of these animals were put aside by the men as a curiosity, to be presented to the collection of animals at the Jardin des Plantes. From the extremity of the tail to the tip of the nose, these two rats measure fifty-one centimetres (nearly twenty inches English). Their eyes are red like those of white mice, and their coats are as black and glossy as the silk on a hat. The ferocity of these animals is such that one of the Norway rats was literally devoured in ten minutes by the two English rats above mentioned. The animals after their capture were all taken to the Ile des Ravageurs, where they were killed and skinned, an operation that was not effected without much danger. It is said that some demur has arisen on the part of two glovers of Grenoble, who had offered to take all the rats' skins at the rate of 100f. per 1,000, they having discovered a means of rendering them available in making gloves. It appears that they had calculated on the number reaching 100,000, and are now alarmed at the immense increase in the number; but as they have entered into a contract it must be fulfilled. It is said, however, that more advantageous propositions have been made by a Mr. John Warton, a rich leather dresser of London, who is not alarmed at 100,000 more or less, and it is thought that he will be the purchaser of the lot." The municipal authorities having raised the bounty from 50f. per 1,000, the sum given last year, to 100f., the sum per head for the men will be 20 centimes.—*Galignani*.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT avows an accumulating deficit of 18,000,000 dollars, and is contracting a loan to meet it, at the same time that the army is to be increased for the defence of the frontier.

THE KING OF SAXONY has bestowed upon Haynau and Jellachich the grand cross of St. Henry. This order, instituted for the reward of signal military merit, has been so sparingly bestowed that the Duke of Wellington is the only person living who has been decorated therewith. It seems the king himself does not wear it.

COUNT EDMUND ZICHY, brother of Count Eugene, hung by order of Georgey, has been struck with apoplexy at Florence, and has lost his reason in consequence.

TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A strange circumstance has just taken place at Herisau, the capital of Inner Appenzell, in Switzerland, showing how much in these countries of old liberties civilization is behindhand in some matters. A young girl of nineteen, some months back, assassinated her rival. Her lover was arrested with her, and, as she accused him of the crime, both were put to the torture. The girl yielded to the pain, and confessed her crime; the young man held firm in his denial; the former was condemned to death, and on the 7th of this month was decapitated with the sword in the market-place of Herisau. This fact is itself a startling one, but the details are just as strange. For two hours the woman was able to struggle against four individuals charged with the execution. After the first hour the strength of the woman was still so great that the men were obliged to desist; the authorities were then consulted, but they declared that justice ought to follow its course. The struggle then recommenced with greater intensity, and despair seemed to have redoubled the woman's force. At the end of another hour she was at last bound by the hair to a stake, and the sword of the executioner then carried the sentence into effect.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS has suspended the Abb Chantome from the exercise of his clerical functions, in consequence of his having undertaken the direction of a democratic journal in Paris. The Pope, in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Paris, has approved of the measure adopted by his Grace.

THE KING OF THE MOSQUITOES.—The following communication is from an American paper. It is dated Hull, U.S., September 22, 1849:—"Skipper Mudge, who arrived at this port from Honduras last week, in his smack Nancy, reports that he had an interview before sailing with his Majesty the King of the Mosquitoes. His Majesty wore a splendid cocked-hat and a red sash, and had very large gilt spurs buckled about his ancles, but I regret to say that the remainder was, as the painters say, without drapery. We must make allowance, however, for difference of customs and climate. His Majesty, who cannot be more than twenty years old, was slightly intoxicated. His suite consisted of a one-eyed drummer-boy, and two gentlemen with fifes, one of whom acted as an interpreter. The King of the Mosquitoes received Skipper Mudge seated on an empty whisky-cask. He motioned to the skipper to take a seat on the ground, or whatever he chose." The writer then goes on to describe the further proceedings of the interview, in the course of which his Majesty's laughter having been excited, the cask rolled from under him, and he fell to the ground. This is the monarch whose coronation at Jamaica figured in last year's (English) estimates.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ICELAND.—At a late meeting of the Ashmolean Society, Oxford, Dr. Dauben stated that arrangements were making for a steam-vessel to proceed from Edinburgh to Iceland, which would afford an opportunity for persons so disposed to visit that interesting island.

IRELAND.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—A conditional order for the sale of the estates of the Earl of Portarlington has been made absolute. The judgment debts amount to nearly £500,000.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.—If the *Times* may be believed, an auspicious commencement has been made in the re-settlement of the depopulated province of Mayo. A Scotch farmer has taken Gortnor Abbey, near Crossmolina, with 467 acres of good land, perfectly fenced and drained, with a mansion in thorough repair, for £1 5s. per acre; and, even with the poor's-rate of 6s. in the pound, he deems himself better off than he was in Scotland, where the rent for similar land would be three times as much. Other instances are given, of farms which have been taken by English strangers, on improving leases, at very low rents. The fisheries of Mayo are also attracting the attention of enterprising speculators; and from one of the best fishing-stations, tons of fish are shipped to Liverpool, where they fetch from 12s. to 16s. per cwt. Already, we are told, a very great improvement is perceptible in the appearance of the people; and, further, that "notwithstanding their general helplessness, there is, at the present moment, no sign of scarcity in Mayo."

DECREASE OF IRISH ELECTORS.—In the year 1835 there were 2,300 voters in the Queen's County; at present there are 247. Nor do we believe the Queen's County to be a solitary instance of such a decrease in the number of electors. There has also been a great falling off in Kildare, and we daily see complaints in our contemporaries of the prevalence of such self-disfranchisement. *Leinster Express.*—[According to another Irish paper the decrease of the Irish constituency, owing, no doubt, in part to neglect of the registries, affords melancholy evidence of the depopulating effects of famine and disease, eviction and emigration. The following is given as a comparative statement of the numbers on the registry in 1843 and 1849:—

	1843.	1849.	Decrease.
Counties.....	67,136	33,107	33,027
Boroughs.....	50,312	38,109	12,203
Totals.....	117,448	72,216	45,232

Thus, in the short space of six years, the decrease has been nearly 40 per cent., and more than that in the counties, in some of which the constituencies appear likely to be almost annihilated.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The *Cork Reporter* states, that a certain noble earl in that county has assigned to his agent, for a consideration of a life annuity of £500, his claims on the remains (amount not stated) of a vast estate once estimated at the value of £70,000 a year.

THE PROTECTIONISTS OF LONGFORD.—that Irish agricultural county—had a gathering on Wednesday to reconquer their monopoly, but an amendment was moved preferring lower rents to a restoration of protection; and the High Sheriff refusing to put it to the meeting, the demonstration resulted in uproar and confusion, in the midst of which the chair was forsaken.

TENANT-FARMERS' MOVEMENT.—A meeting of tenant-farmers held last week at Windgap, Kilkenny county, passed resolutions that the high rental of this county is excessive and intolerable, and must end in ruin to the farmer and starvation to the labourer; that a valuation suited to the altered circumstances of the country would be equally beneficial to landlord and farmer; and that it is of vital importance to landlords and tenants equally, to provide reproductive employment to the labouring poor. This meeting is said to have been originated and backed by the priests. "Another vast assemblage" of tenant-farmers was gathered by the "new organization" under the priests, at Mullinahone, in Tipperary, on Sunday last. A local account rates the numbers at 20,000, and adds that there were scarcely twenty not coming under the denomination of tenant-farmers. Resolutions were passed against "rents double the real value," and in favour of "a fair valuation, compensation for improvements, and leases."

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—The endeavour of the Very Reverend Dr. Spratt to bring about an amalgamation of the Irish Alliance and the revived Repeal Association has failed. "The hopes of union are officially declared to be absolutely at an end." The Irish Alliance appointed a Committee to confer; but Mr. John O'Connell required a previous assent to the principles of the Repeal Association as enunciated in its fundamental rules. The Irish Alliance consented to the principles on which the Repeal Association was founded. Mr. John O'Connell required assent to the rules as explicitly modified in 1846—that is, to the Peace resolutions which caused the secession of the Young Ireland party under Mr. Smith O'Brien. This further demand is refused; the correspondence growing rather tart in style, and ending as we have stated.

ORPHANS BY THE LATE CHOLERA.—We are glad to find that the Orphan Working School Committee has determined to admit the large number of twenty additional children at a special election, to be held on the 1st of February. By an advertisement which appears in our present number, it appears that orphans must be nominated before the 1st of January. Ministers and other influential persons, who know the distress of the poor in their localities, would do well to seek their benefit by means of this institution, which we can cordially recommend.

JOHN CASSELL'S NEW MAGAZINE.—ALTERATION OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF PUBLICATION.—The *Working Man's Friend and Family Instructor* was at first announced as a *Monthly* publication. In consequence, however, of the urgent entreaties of several judicious friends, John Cassell is induced to venture on the arduous and responsible undertaking of publishing it *WEEKLY*. He has done this in the confident belief that every friend to the working man and his family will not only purchase the magazine himself, but recommend it in the circle of his acquaintance. John Cassell takes this opportunity of requesting also the zealous co-operation of his friends among the working classes. They may very materially promote the object of the publication by recommending it to their work-mates, as one the circulation of which will promote their best interests. Independently of the heavy preliminary expenses, and a large amount of first-rate literary labour, the mere cost of printing and paper will require a very extensive circulation. The proprietor is determined to make the magazine every way worthy of patronage and support, as, indeed, the friend of the working man, and the instructor of his family. The first number, bearing date Jan. 5, 1850, printed on 32 pages, crown octavo, price ONE PENNY (which will be ready for delivery with the magazines), contains:—1. The *Working Man*. 2. *Cromwell and his Times: the Man, his birth and parentage*. 3. *A Picture of Brittany*, by Michelet. 4. *The Physical History of Man*. 5. *Christopher Columbus's Lectures on the Social Arts in England*. 6. *Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-law Rhymer*. 7. *The She Eagle: an unpublished Sketch*. By Fredrica Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 8. *The Freehold-land Movement: a Dialogue between two Working Men*, Samuel Styles and John Giles. 9. *The Man with One Garment*. 10. *Family Pictures: a Faithful Husband—Affectionate Sons—Brotherly Love—Motherly Affection*. 11. *Poetry: Be Kind*. 12. *Household Economy: a Letter by Martha Makepeace*. 13. *Family Receipts*. 14. *Scientific Miscellany: Magnitude of the Earth—Power of a Bushel of Coals—Power of Gunpowder—Velocity of Sound*. 15. *Weekly Calendar*. 16. *Results of Reading and Thought*. By a Literary Sexagenarian. 17. *Diggings: "Small, but golden, grains."* 18. *Notices to Correspondents, &c.* Published at 335, Strand, London; and can be had of all Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom. Monthly Parts, of Four Numbers, will be issued at 4d.; of Five Numbers, at 5d.

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The allotments on the fourth estate purchased by the Birmingham Freehold Land Society were balloted for last week. The estate contains about thirty acres, and has cost the society £9,000. It is situated in an improving locality, in the immediate suburbs of the town, being within one mile and a half from its centre. The total number of allotments divided amongst the members in this estate is 398, each of which will be large enough to erect a respectable house, and allow for a moderate sized garden. This is the second estate purchased in this division of the county, and will virtually place the future elections for North Warwick in the hands of the industrious artisans of Birmingham.

THE WARDMOTES.—Friday being St. Thomas's day, the annual civic elections took place. The subject which principally engaged attention was that of municipal reform; indeed, at all the wardmotes it was more or less discussed. The gas question, the water supply, and Smithfield-market, were also topics on which many speakers enlarged. The candidates for the office of Common Councilmen were closely questioned upon these matters, and in many of the wards their re-election was made dependent upon pledges given by them to support the popular views on these subjects.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—An interesting meeting of the friends of this institution, was held in Haggerstone School-rooms, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., when, after partaking of tea, and hearing several suitable addresses from the missionaries and other gentlemen, the Chairman, George Inglis, Esq., in the name of a number of Christian friends, presented Mr. William Auvache, missionary, with Bagster's "Bible," Cruden's "Concordance," and Barnes's "Commentary on the New Testament," as a tribute of their esteem for him, and as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as a missionary in this district for nearly nine years.—*From a Correspondent.*

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—The *Montreal Courier* says:—Upwards of one hundred persons have left the Johnstown district, in Canada West, for the Western States of the Union, during the past week, chiefly going to Iowa. A great number more of the old settlers are endeavouring to sell their farms that they may go westward. Precisely in the same way are the people clearing out from Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, and the Prince Edward Island. We verily believe, that during the last three years, not less than ten thousand souls have left this city and vicinity. The people are "annexing" themselves individually, and if the thing goes on much longer, there will not be enough of us left even to quarrel with one another.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Dec. 26, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The papers are barren of intelligence, except the continued severity of the Government towards the Socialists; dismissing functionaries, and prosecuting editors. The candidature of Prince Joinville for the Assembly is seriously talked of, and supported by M. E. Girardin.

GERMANY.—The *Daily News* gives the following startling intelligence in a letter from its Vienna correspondent:—"The courier who came in last night from Semlin brought intelligence which has thrown the Government into great agitation. A rebellion on the most formidable scale has broken out among the Servians. Symria, Slavonia, and the military boundaries, are up in arms against the Austrian Government. The Slavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted, and raised the *cordon* of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured. From the brethren of their race in Turkey they are assured beforehand of all support. The boundary regiments are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The ground of their rising is resistance to the decree of Nov. 18, organizing the *voivodeschaft*. The circumstances of the *cordons* being raised, is a most important feature in this insurrection, as all those Hungarian and Polish refugees who have the means of escaping from the custody of the Porte will be thus able, without difficulty, to join the Servian insurgents. The military force alone of the rebels is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon; and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon. The numbers of the insurgents are daily swelled by deserters from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardein, Esseg, &c."

AMERICA.—From Washington we learn (says the *Times*), under date the 10th inst., that the unusually long-continued struggle between contending parties for the election of their rival candidates to the Speakership of the House of Representatives had, contrary to expectation, arrived at no decision; and, consequently, we again have to report that no message had been delivered by the President. According to one report, in reference to the great centre of contention, General Taylor will put forth certain recommendations of a character so moderate as to unite the support of the majority of the representatives. An angry spirit prevails, however, throughout the Union, and in one, if not more of the state messages, may be found calls addressed to Congress to decide at once, and at any risk, the question of the Central Power's authority in reference to slavery. The affairs of Nicaragua were again causing much excitement, in consequence of the island of Tigre, lately ceded to the United States Government, having, according to newspaper accounts, been taken possession of by Mr. Chatfield, in the name of the British Government. The estimated expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 1851, are placed at \$1,000,000 dollars, including 7,000,000 dollars for the payment of interest on the public debt, the indemnity due to Mexico, and the expense of taking the census; whilst the receipts are estimated at \$5,000,000 dollars, leaving a deficit of 16,000,000 dollars, which will have to be met either by loan or an issue of Treasury notes.

WEST INDIES.—We have news from Jamaica to the 1st inst. An act to reduce the public expenses has been laid before the Council Chamber, and excited a good deal of discussion. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the 24th ult.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers have arrived to the 3rd of November, five days later than the last advices. The colonists were animated by the same spirit as before, and their refractory resistance was seriously influencing the health of the Governor.

The papers of yesterday and to-day are chiefly occupied with an account of the way in which Christmas-day was kept in the various Metropolitan Union-houses, &c. They contain, however, one item of mournful intelligence; viz., details of the loss of the emigrant ship "Caleb Grimsshaw," by fire, on the 16th ult., in which 101 passengers perished.—The *Times* has commenced a series of interesting articles on the water monopoly in relation to sanitary reform.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.—On Monday night, about half-past eleven, constable Mattham, of the city police, while on duty in the Old Bailey, was stabbed by a drunken shoemaker, named Daniel Blackmore, apparently in revenge for the temporary imprisonment of his wife; he was remanded until Saturday, in consequence of the dangerous state of the policeman's wounds.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.
With a moderate quantity of grain fresh in this week, we have a steady demand for most articles, without variation in price.
Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 340 qrs.; Foreign, 5,350 qrs. Barley—English, 2,690 qrs.; Foreign, 4,810 qrs. Oats—English, 3,360 qrs.; Foreign, 3,420. Flour—810 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter. Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Dobrogast." We are obliged by his offer. The limits of our journal, however, prevent us from publishing so lengthy a paper on a matter of merely curious interest. It will, therefore, be returned when called for.

"G. B." Very fair lines; but we suggest further exercise before publication.

"George Charlton" declined.

"Moses Ellis," has, no doubt, kept a copy of his queries, and we therefore answer them as they are numbered:—

1. The office of ruler, and the office of teacher, but not necessarily connected together, are expressly acknowledged.
2. No! if the people think fit.
3. No; nor any other diversities; but he would have them fairly discussed at meetings for that purpose.
4. No; he does not sympathize with the views of that sect.

"Adelphos." We thank him for his letters. Our abstracts of Mr. Miall's lectures were given as current intelligence; but we have no intention of opening the columns of this paper for the discussion of controverted points they might happen to contain.

"Y. D." Parliament must settle that. If the Association were to propound a plan they would make half a dozen enemies for every friend gained.

"Delta." Not a bad suggestion. We will turn it over.

"A Correspondent at Leamington" will understand us when we say that we never hit a man when he is down.

"M." We will make inquiries in reference to the subject of his letter, and shall probably insert it, with a note, next week.

"J. and V. B." Muscat's History of Ecclesiastical Courts.

"M. B." writes:—"As my means are limited, I am in the habit of procuring your paper secondhand, but am willing to assist in extending its circulation by forwarding some copies to those who may not be in the habit of perusing it; will you be kind enough to inform me how many days after date a newspaper may be posted? I am aware that I might obtain this information without troubling you, but I think a reply might be useful to others as well as myself."—We believe a week, but so far as our experience goes the regulation is practically obsolete.

We have great pleasure in giving our affirmative reply to the question contained in the following communication from a Perth correspondent:—"A few of the friends of reform in this place, have taken into consideration the propriety of holding public readings of your lectures, 'The British Churches in Relation to the British People,' for the good of those who cannot afford to purchase them. And the surplus of the collection, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to increase the circulation of the 'Noncon' in this town. Will you give your consent?"

"Noncon." Received and acknowledged with most cordial gratitude.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1849.

SUMMARY.

CHRISTMAS! What a world of meaning is condensed in that one term! What a spell belongs to it, to call up fireside and domestic associations, to revive dormant affections, and to soften the heart into fresh susceptibility to all the tenderest emotions of human nature! Christmas! We hail its return as that of an old friend, albeit its holiday enjoyments are considerably circumscribed by the inexorable necessities of editorial duty. Unable, like American journalists, to put off our readers with an extract from some interesting publication, or an apology founded upon the festivities of the season, we are compelled to work on, week after week, like Sisyphus, scarcely finding a pause to our toils even on Christmas day; and consoled only by the fact that, in our case, those labours are not fruitless. Christmas! A time for the exercise of the affections, which, when they flow from benevolent impulses, and are not systematized by law, cannot be repressed, without destroying self-reliance. Of opinion, with the political economist, that the heart of man is the only portion of the human machine which should be doomed to eternal activity. Cultivate it, we say, to the full, for there is full scope for its exercise; but when the spontaneous effusions of the heart are made to run into

the channel of law, the direction into which they are forced is plainly opposed to the decrees of Providence, and our charities roll back upon us, bringing down with them an increase of the evils they were intended to remove.

We have no very startling intelligence to note this week, at least of a domestic nature. The Protectionists, a small but determined minority of the nation, having free access to the rope of the alarm bell, have rung out a peal at once so loud and melancholy, as to have brought back Mr. Cobden to his old sphere of labour. At Leeds, the metropolis of the West Riding, and at Bradford, its most prosperous manufacturing town, Mr. Cobden, as the apostle of free-trade and financial reform, its appropriate corollary, has taken up the glove thrown down by his former opponents, and has entered the lists again with a defiant and an exulting spirit. Perhaps hyper-criticism might complain that the tone of menace which ran through his Leeds speech was somewhat too boastful for good taste. But the occasion was certainly eminently provocative of the feelings to which Mr. Cobden then gave utterance—and, as an experienced agitator, he knows precisely the weapon best suited for the parties with whom he has to deal. His declaration that if the landlords determined to keep up the high expenditure of the last few years, he would take care that they should do so with wheat at forty shillings a quarter, and his intimation that it might be possible that he should have to make his appeal to Buckinghamshire farmers, were capital hits. But his master-speech was that delivered at Bradford on our Colonial policy. A more thorough and successful exposure of the sham which passes under the name of government, it is difficult to imagine. With that homeliness and vigour which are so peculiarly his own, he took his hearers into the very heart of colonial absurdities, and, pointing them to a sufficient number of illustrative facts, left upon their minds an indelible impression, that for folly, extravagance, and injustice, nothing could exceed the system upon which our distant dependencies are worried, rather than governed. To counterbalance the effect of these two meetings, those of the Protectionists at Exeter, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, at which last place, a disgraceful, physical-force attack was made upon Mr. Norton for avowing free-trade doctrines, will be found to exert but little influence. Irresistible logic cannot be successfully met on the one hand, by loose twaddle, or, on the other, by gross personal outrage.

We suspect from the tone of Mr. Cobden's recent speeches that he is becoming more alive to the importance of an active agitation for parliamentary reform. We are glad of this; for we believe almost every other man, desirous of the financial changes which he seeks, is convinced that those changes can only be effected by an entire remodelling of our representative system. The National Reform Association is up and doing, and it behoves all the sincere friends of the people to lend it their countenance and aid. Our columns contain a report of a meeting of reformers, convened for the purpose of consultation, preliminary to a National Conference, held at the King's Head Tavern, on Thursday last. We gather from what then transpired, that the most active means will be taken for rousing and organizing the country. For ourselves, we watch its proceedings with the deepest interest. We believe in the earnestness and good faith of those who are conducting it, and we sincerely trust that our friends in every part of the kingdom will give themselves to the promotion of the object the Association is seeking to accomplish, as an unquestionable religious duty.

Ecclesiastical affairs present some points of interest. The great Gorham case has now been argued out, and the judges have taken time for maturing their final decision. It appears that the dignitaries of the Church who sat with the Judicial Committee will give their opinions in writing on the point before the court. But they will have no voice, save as advisers, in determining the question of law; and as they are known to differ from each other, it is difficult to imagine of what avail their assistance will prove. It is insinuated that the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust will be reversed, and that the Bishop of Exeter will be pacified by the introduction of an Act of Parliament allowing the question of baptismal regeneration to remain an open one in the Establishment. We know not from what source this rumour springs. We have ourselves very little faith in it. But should it turn out to be well-founded, we can conceive of no arrangement which would more effectually damage the character of the National Church as a professedly religious institution, or put a stronger argument into the mouth of the British Anti-state-church Association, now, as our columns will show, in full and successful activity.

The new alliance between English Protectionists and Irish landlords is being faithfully carried out by the latter party. They have got up the show of something like a vigorous movement in the "Emerald Isle," which has for its object the restoration of protection, and an appeal to the Queen to dissolve Parliament. It is, moreover, patronized

by many peers and persons of property, and has so far prospered, that a determination has been come to to hold "a great aggregate meeting of Irish Protectionists" at Dublin in the course of next month. So far as Parliament is concerned, they boast of their ability to return 90 out of the 105 representatives for the sister island pledged to restore the corn-laws. Looking at the present state of the Irish constituencies, such a statement may not be far off the truth. The county voters for the whole of Ireland number only 33,000, whilst those of the boroughs have dwindled in the course of six years from 50,330 to 12,200, making a total of 45,232 electors returning 105 members, in a country containing a population of eight millions. Well might Mr. Cobden denounce the representation of Ireland as "a mockery and a fraud—rotten, rotten to the very core." The fact now brought out that the whole electoral body of Ireland, returning 105 members to the Imperial Parliament, exceeds only by some 8,000 the voters of one English constituency, the West Riding of Yorkshire, which returns but two members, is one of startling significance, which even the quiescent Whigs can scarcely regard with satisfaction. No wonder that the Protectionists, in opposition to their professed political sentiments, cry out for a dissolution of Parliament. The obstinate resistance of the present Government to any modification of our present electoral system, is paving the way to a Protectionist majority in the House of Commons, and ere long we may witness the ideal of a representative body of which Lord John Russell is so enamoured. That preponderance of the landed interest, of which his lordship is the advocate, may at another general election, be realized to the full extent, and something like a revolution be found necessary to prevent the ascendancy of combined English and Irish landlords in the government of the country. That great sham called our representative system, is now working towards its legitimate end—a Protectionist ministry, and the chance of another political convulsion. Such are the prospects which Whig-Conservatism holds out to the people of this country!

The only foreign topic of importance, is the alleged menacing attitude of Russia towards the Porte, and the preparations making for an open rupture in the spring of next year. The Czar, we are told, is bent upon swallowing up Turkey, and as a pretext for entering upon the undertaking at an early period, is keeping the extradition question open. That this may be the case cannot be denied, but such positive statements ought to be received with caution. A Russophobia would just now be an excellent scheme for keeping up to their full extent our large military establishments, and checking the movement so distasteful to the aristocracy for reducing our expenditure. We have seen on so many occasions the facility with which an alarmist cry may be got up before the meeting of Parliament, that it becomes the country to receive with suspicion the elaborate statements which the correspondents of the daily journals are now supplying with unusual profuseness, respecting the hostile preparations of Russia.

PEEPS BEHIND THE SCENES.

THE science of successful agitation in this country may be described in a very few words. It is not, as some folks ignorantly imagine, an appeal to the worst passions of the people, nor an attempt to combine individual discontent into a political power. It consists merely in uplifting the veil from the machinery of government, and exposing to public view all the details of it just as they are. The entire system is such a huge mass of gross jobbing—of speculation at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few—that nothing could have so long preserved it but the mystery in which it is enwrapped. To tear away the imposing mask which our present mode of government presents to popular apprehension, and to disclose the inner mechanism which it so effectually conceals—is the true business of a patriotic agitator. He need do nothing more. Men have only to be made acquainted with what is, to become, unless they themselves fatten on abuses, advocates of what ought to be. Reformers have always been iconoclasts. They take the painted idols of popular reverence, and simply demonstrate that they are wood, clay, or metal, as the case may be—which demonstration being once effectually accomplished, they forthwith cease to be gods.

The ruling class, call them by whatever name you will, must feel somewhat uneasy under the process to which intelligence and patriotism are now submitting their interests and their pretensions. At no former period of our history has the huge idol which they have set up for veneration under the name of "glorious constitution," been more familiarly handled. Never were more fingers busy in pulling aside its gorgeous drapery, and revealing the worthlessness which it is meant to cloak. Here one man scrutinizes the condition of Ireland, and underneath the pompous professions of care for Protestantism or Imperialism, as the object put forward happens to be ecclesiastical or

political, finds a bankrupt land-proprietary draining the very vitals of the nation. There another looks behind "the army and navy," and discovers an immense amount and variety of sheer fraud—men sent forth to rove the world without any definite object, commanded by a multiplicity of officers without duty, and supplied with stores which are manufactured but to rot. Some there are who are prying into the infamous secrets of the Woods and Forests, and turning up transactions which in any but political circles would be denounced as swindling. Others are handling the state of the representation, and exposing it as a thing full of inexplicable anomalies and absurdities—inexplicable, at least, on any other theory than that it was framed with a view to perpetrate a delusion. A few are engaged in the same way with the Church Establishment, and, lying under the sacred name of religion, they meet with the infallible characteristics of an useless institution—vast funds in the hands of a few who hire others, at a beggarly pittance, to do the work which law requires to be done. And now we have Mr. Cobden overhauling the colonies, and dragging to light such a system of shameless extravagance, patronage, and mischief, as will serve once for all to identify our colonial glory with all that is imposing in pretence, and all that is base, beggarly, and even brutal in practice.

If they who live upon the public purse, who rob industry of its fair reward, who narrow the field of employment, and enervate the springs of enterprise, can much longer continue to pursue their discreditable calling under the pretence of governing the country, after these simultaneous revelations of their actual proceedings, there must be more essential life inherent in the patrician order, or more servility in the people, than we have been wont to suspect. We care not what may be the formal obstacles in the way of a radical change of system. Experience has proved that no abuse, however deep may be its roots, can live on in an atmosphere of enlightened public contempt. Fraud and robbery may prosper even in the midst of an intelligent community, so long as their real character is concealed—but when once shown to be such, and known to be such, their days are surely numbered. The purest autocrat that breathes is compelled to defer to universal opinion and national sentiment—and were the aristocracy of this country ten times more powerful than they are, they could not maintain their position against the withering influence of public execration. They may have in their possession all the passes to political power, and may entrench themselves behind impregnable walls of constitutional defence. But they can no more stand against the just indignation of their fellow-countrymen, than can a besieged army against the ravages of pestilence. One by one, the stout defenders of an exposed wrong will fall beneath the irresistible power of the invading avenger—and the phalanx who might have successfully braved a storm, must succumb to the force of opinion. There are some things dearer to men than their material interests. Reputation is the breath of an aristocracy. Wickedness they can perpetrate as well as others, but it must be under a show of virtue. When the trick comes to be generally understood, they must needs abandon it. Call their system by the right name, and you have pronounced the talismanic word which dissolves the spell of their supremacy.

Holding these views, we are not at all discouraged by the present aspect of affairs in this kingdom. The people may be destitute of organized political power, and may be resolutely excluded from it by their oligarchical rulers. But emphatically in their case "knowledge is power." The ascendant minority cannot carry on their designs in the broad light of day. With the eye of a whole people upon them, and consciously in their presence, they cannot much longer keep up the pretence which has hitherto served them. The boldest tongue will falter in giving utterance to a lie, which is well-known by the utterer to be an already detected lie. The most dexterous hand will tremble in achieving a trick, which every spectator is aware to be nothing but a trick. Just as the brilliancy of gas-light in our large towns has driven marauders from our main streets, so the agitations which expose the actual doings of what is called Government, will render those doings impossible. What prevents a return to the protective policy? What enables Mr. Cobden at Leeds to talk so jeeringly of the expectations of his old foes? What compels Earl Fitzwilliam to stand up, and in the face of general opposition, assert that Free-trade can never be set aside? Simply, knowledge. The people at large understand the real merits of the question. They have undressed Protection, and found it to be, not a living principle of justice, but a dead stick—and it would be as easy to restore the fraud, as to bring back the olden days of the "evil eye," or the "midnight hags."

No ascendancy can hold its ground against an ascendancy of sentiment. Men can only be governed by means of themselves—their fears, their sympathies, their sense, or their religion.

Where none of these are allied with political institutions, or systems of administration, a change is assuredly at hand. Sentiment has made the British people aristocratic, and hence, its government has been of the same character. But the successive disclosures of jugglery in high places which are being made by every one of the popular leaders, are tearing that sentiment to tatters. Beauty may win a wise man's heart—but when the beauty which won him is found to be associated with practices which shock all the better feelings, its influence is lost for ever. So also with regard to our "glorious constitution." Englishmen may be naturally fond of what is so peculiarly the growth of their own soil—but when it is understood to be but a magnificent-looking screen for the rankest jobbing, extravagance, corruption, and fraud, it will soon be made to give place to something better. To set forth this matter in its true light is the proper object of political agitation.

RAJAH BROOKE'S HEAD-MONEY.

WE commented, some few weeks since, upon the conduct of Rajah Brooke towards the Dyaks of Sarabas and Sakarran. Writing upon the partial intelligence we then possessed, we did not hesitate to describe his destruction of those people as disgraceful to the British name, and an outrage alike on humanity and justice. We could not believe the unrelenting slaughter of a couple of thousand savages necessary for any purposes worth such an awful price. Fuller information justifies our first emotions. We have now before us additional evidence of his crime, and his own attempted vindication—his anticipatory defence from charges which he could not but apprehend, and which he dare not affect to despise.

The exculpation comes, too, in the form of a claim, on behalf of the forces under his command, for £20,700 of head-money—literally, for £10 per head of the slaughtered Dyaks—a claim certificated, it is said, by the revolting means of sending so many human heads, previously dried in the smoke of fires, to the naval authorities of Singapore! Crime is scarcely more heinous than it is loathsome; but it indicates a lower depth of brutality. The men who would stoop to the performance of such a disgusting task as this, reveal thereby an insensibility to all that is humane, that is rarely separated from indifference to what is just. They who would coolly decapitate prostrate and lifeless victims are not soldiers, but slaughtermen, and would not be slow to earn the price of blood from any who would pay it.

And that the whole affair was as unprovoked as it was cruel, all that has come to light goes to prove. There is no evidence whatever beyond the word of their destroyers, that these mariners of the Sarebas were pirates—still less that they were piratically engaged or disposed at the time of their destruction. Their boats were not armed with such weapons as even Malay pirates would carry, but manned by crews carrying the spear and shield usually employed in native warfare. The crazy fleet is sworn to have attacked a town, from which, however, it was easily beaten back. And, moreover, of that attack, the Rajah seems to have been forewarned; and the aggression he could have easily prevented. But to lure the prahus out to sea, and then to sink them and their crews, appears to have been his policy—a policy which could only have been devised and carried out by one in whom the lust of power had usurped the dominion of conscience and deadened the promptings of pity.

Recollecting how and by whom this Rajah Brooke was lionized when he was last in England, the following scornful passage from his bullying apology is amusing:—"I suppose," it says, "the gentlemen who can, with the flourish of a pen or the wagging of a tongue, transform guilt into innocence, black into white, or a wolf into a lamb, have some patent means of reclaiming piratical communities—I wish they would try with a homily, or set up a conventicle or gin palace, or a grocer's shop, distribute tracts or baby linen or both." And why not? Apart from the unnatural association suggested by this clumsy ridicule, why not try on these Sarebas savages the agencies of reclamation and refinement? They are men, and therefore not invincible to the force of human kindness; if they were, they would stand a solitary instance of moral impregnability. The conversion of the "wolf into the lamb" is an impossibility that has often been accomplished; we would not despair of its repetition on Rajah Brooke himself. The success of the experiment, fairly tried, on such as his victims, we do not doubt for a moment; to have failed in it would have been infinitely more honourable than the sanguinary success of this self-constituted constable of the Indian seas.

The same post that conveys to us this supplementary intelligence from Borneo, brings news from China of the wholesale vengeance inflicted by our ships of war upon the maritime marauders of that empire. A better case seems certainly to be made out by the authorized and responsible

actors in this affair than by the ruthless adventurer of Sarawak. The subjects of this last display of British power seem to have provoked their punishment by much more systematic offences than those of the Dyaks; and their organized resistance, involving in their own fate considerable loss to their chastisers, deprives them of the pity never withheld even from defenceless guilt. But ambition and cupidity have prompted so many deeds disgraceful to our arms in the way of encroachment upon the celestial empire, that we look with extreme jealousy upon every act of diplomacy or war in that distant region.

When shall these things cease? When shall we recognise in our official dealings with all nations of the world the infinite superiority of strict equity and generous clemency, even as an element of power, to the continual repression by sheer force of whatever thwarts our interest, or frets our pride? We English carry to the ends of the earth, with boastful benevolence, our commerce and our Christianity—we commemorate the rites of our religion on every shore and every sea. To-day, while we write—while we at home celebrate, with suspended business and social festivity, and, many of us, with religious observance, the birth of the Prince of Peace, that same epoch is remembered, and our gladness shared, by those whom we have sent to plant the ensigns of our civilization and the symbols of our faith close beside the pagoda and the mosque, or out upon the roofless ocean. What will think the Hindoo or the Mussulman, when he asks the meaning of this celebration, and is referred for an answer to the open pages of the Evangelist? How shall he believe that wondrous story of incarnate love, of an angel-heralded mission to "save life, not to destroy it," when those who translate it into his tongue, belie their own belief in it by the thunder of their artillery, and offer the message of mercy with the red hand of war?

HOW TO IMPROVE A WINDFALL.

NOT irreverently do we thus designate the legacy which the demise of the Queen Dowager bequeaths to the nation. "Mourning survivors" are never considered to belie their profession of sorrow from the simple fact that they are not insensible to the substantial consolation of being remembered in the will; only when they misappropriate their inheritance are they thought to make a mockery of grief. We have paid to the memory of the departed princess our tribute of sincere respect, without affecting a sorrow we did not feel—we have written upon her tomb the simple epitaph we deemed befitting, without margining our columns with hypocritical sables—now we beg to have a voice in the disposal of the annual hundred thousand which falls, at her demise, into the national exchequer; or rather, which ceases to be drawn thence on her behalf.

To have more money in hand than he actually wants at the moment, is a thing so rare to a Whig financier that it must be as embarrassing as it is gratifying. Who has not felt the first flush of delight at the acquisition of an unexpected sovereign, suddenly damped by the perplexing presentation of half a dozen different modes of employing it; and the pleasing consciousness of its almost boundless power by the provoking impossibility of making it go further than the vulgar twenty shillings that were ever counted into a toil-stained palm? We can fancy Sir Charles Wood's elation at the thought of meeting Parliament with an unappropriated £100,000 in his possession—his proud consciousness of power as he thinks of the many "interests" it will bring to his feet—and the way in which he will be worried when he comes to seriously settle its bestowment.

We propose that he employ it as a substitute for the proceeds of that particularly obnoxious impost, the advertisement duty. True, it yields £150,000 annually; with the odd moiety he will of course profess his inability to dispense. But that inability we by no means admit. He may surely knock off enough to counterbalance the then deficiency from some superfluous account. Even if he lessened the duty by two-thirds, to square the sum abandoned with that accruing, it would be better than nothing, though not at all satisfactory. The entire relinquishment of the duty would save him some trouble; for the association to whose existence we have before adverted, has determined to concentrate its energies upon this single object, and will vigorously press the subject on the House of Commons in the coming session—backed, as they will be, by the almost unanimous support of the metropolitan and provincial press, and by just as much of public opinion as they may find it necessary to invoke to their aid. What would have even more weight with a wise and patriotic government, the measure would lubricate the wheels of commerce, virtually enlarge the sphere of industry, and greatly facilitate the diffusion of all useful intelligence and healthy literature.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Report of this society, dated December 1849, has just been issued. As our readers are aware, its object is to secure the franchise for all adults who pay rates on any tenement or part of a tenement, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, a re-distribution of electoral districts, and the abolition of the property qualification. In allusion to the past proceedings of the society, it is said:—"We can point with satisfaction to the results produced in one year. These results will prove to all parties that we did not, in commencing, underrate, on the one hand, the sense of political justice which abides in the middle class, or mistake, on the other, the feelings of dissatisfaction with the present state of things which has prevailed so long in the ranks of the industrial population. In one year it was only possible for us to make our appeal—to put the interrogation, Is the proposal of parliamentary reform premature? and the replies are far more enthusiastic than we anticipated. The appeal has been responded to in our favour not only throughout this metropolis—of our operations in which you were informed by the Report read at our first aggregate meeting in August last—but by the inhabitants, of all degrees, of every one of those many great towns of England and Scotland where we have appeared, before vast public assemblies, during the autumn and winter. Our difficulties, as we had, from the first, estimated, were not considerable when honestly encountered, and we found all these advantages at hand on which we reasonably relied. We had friends ready everywhere to receive us, and we had resolved, by our demeanour, not to invite hostilities. Our allies and our advocates were the whole of those who were retained without the electoral pale, and all the just and enlightened of those who, already admitted to the chief function of citizenship, were disinclined to witness the continuance of a degradation most unjustifiably imposed on several millions of their fellow-countrymen. The public opinion which we sought was, therefore, in existence, though, as regarded the middle class, in a great measure latent; and because not manifested by that class, was insulted by placemen and disbelieved in by ministers; and that which we now claim to have accomplished is, to have awakened this public opinion, so as to make it immediately potent for public good."

With respect to the plans of the society for the future, the Report says:—"The first steps, it is obvious, have, however, only yet been taken. Our efforts have necessarily been isolated, and the end aimed at is only to be reached by our efforts being universal. So far as we have gone, we have not misused our success; the effects produced, we trust, have been permanent; but these effects are national only in an indirect sense. We have proposed to ourselves, in the machinery we have adopted, the arriving at such results as would not allow the influence of a public meeting to pass away with the meeting itself. We have established associations, guided by committees of active reformers, in all the localities where deputations from our body have attended; and those committees, sustained by the public spirit around them, have, in their several neighbourhoods, adopted vigorous measures. In places where we have not yet been personally able to explain our objects, associations for co-operation and preliminary arrangements have been numerously formed. From all the leading towns of England, Scotland, and Wales, we have received, in the correspondence we have carried on, such assurances and such expressions of interest as to leave no doubt of the welcome which everywhere awaits us. We have neglected no means within our reach, permanent or temporary, whereby opinion can be expressed and enforced. We have, as you will have observed, drawn attention, in the most effectual manner, to the facilities which are offered for the obtaining of votes in counties to working men in favourable circumstances, and more particularly to the middle classes, by the Freehold Land Association which we have instituted, and by other similar associations established in 1847, or now rising up. We have, again, not been neglectful of the high importance of promoting, in every direction, the purification and improvement of the electoral register. But in all this, and it is much, we have only laid the foundation for new efforts; and what those efforts are we will detail. We propose to visit and to hold meetings in every city and town, and to leave therein associations based upon our principles, in the entire kingdom. Before the close of next year we hope to be able to say that no town, of any magnitude, in England, Scotland, or Wales, is without its Reform Association, and working committee of reformers. We propose, also, to resort to the widest means of diffusing political knowledge. We contemplate, without interfering in the legitimate channels of the newspaper press, to whose candid advocacy of our principles we stand deeply indebted, the establishment of periodicals devoted to the communication of matter of special moment to the members and friends of our association, and to the discussion of all those grave social and political topics from which it is impossible to separate the question of parliamentary reform. We hope also to be placed in a position to arrange for the issue, at the cheapest rate, and in many instances gratis, such tracts, as 'Reasons for Reform,' of a political bearing, as will, by their style and contents, be assured of a ready acceptance, and as may further tend to the permanent political education of the whole people. Up to this time we have been unable to fulfil our intentions in this respect, and we are anxious to avoid any further delay. As another method of instruction, in addition to public meetings

and to the circulation of this political literature, lectures will be given in every district of every town where an association can be formed. We shall commence immediately, in counties and boroughs where a slight exertion on the part of the liberal interest will secure the return of a popular member, to avail ourselves of the opportunity of perfecting, as far as possible, the registers; and, generally, at all elections of members of parliament, we shall not overlook occasion to urge upon the electors the nomination and return of candidates pledged to vote for the reform motion of Mr. Hume, whenever it may be brought on. And, lastly, we shall use every means to procure an increase in the number of the forty-shilling freeholds in the counties with a view to infuse a more liberal and independent element into county constituencies. It is, it may here be suggested, not the least reason for congratulating ourselves on the advance made in the public feeling in respect to reform, that in several of the counties, among sections hitherto regarded as inseparably bound down to obedience to oligarchical interests, a disposition is now manifesting itself to seek such financial ameliorations as the circumstances of agriculture may be believed to require, by the adoption with us of measures which will have no reference to the gains or losses of any one class."

After an allusion to the necessity of supporting the society by pecuniary contributions, the Report alludes to the project of convening a National Conference:—"It is the intention of the council, preparatory to these extensive operations, to convene, not later than March in the coming year, in London, a National Conference: and the circumstances under which it will assemble, while leading, in the most practical manner, to the comprehensive co-operation of the country, will, of themselves, constitute an imposing manifestation of opinion. To this conference reformers from every part of the United Kingdom will be invited. The proceedings, in which all persons, members of the association, can take part, will be open, and the debates will embrace the whole range of the questions affected by the present constitution of Parliament. At the termination of the discussion, a public meeting will be held, at which resolutions, embodying the conclusions and expressive of the opinions at which the collective conference may have arrived, will be submitted. The plan of action recommended will thus have been made known at once to the nation, and we will, subsequently, waste no time in carrying it out to the utmost of the power placed at our disposal. Preparations for the conference are already proceeding. The particulars will shortly be published."

MEETING AT THE KING'S HEAD, POULTRY.

At a meeting of reformers, convened for the purpose of consultation, and as a preliminary to a National Conference, held at the King's Head Tavern, City of London, on Thursday, December 20, 1849, present Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., in the chair; thirty members of the council—W. J. Fox, M.P.; B. M'Ghie Wilcox, Esq., M.P.; A. Anderson, Esq., M.P.; G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; and Messrs. James Humphreys, Saffron Walden; James Waller, Luton, Bedfordshire; Robert Norris, Redland, Bristol; Thomas S. Gilbert, Bristol; William Biggs, Leicester; Thomas L. Harman, Southampton; Timothy Falvey, Southampton; Edmund Clemson, Eynsford, Kent; William Spencer, Coventry; J. D. Smith, Norwich; J. H. Tillett, Norwich; J. Jackson, Great Yarmouth; Ralph Walters, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. Copland, Chelmsford; the Rev. T. Spencer, A.M.; the Rev. W. Linwood, Sydenham; Messrs. W. J. Birch, Pudlicote, Oxfordshire; J. Shoard, Bristol; J. Hunt, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire; J. M'Pherson, Aberdeen; Martin Blackmore, Wandsworth; James Grant, and David Parker, Minorie; John Thwaites, Southwark; Thomas E. Bowkett, Poplar; John Carvell Williams, Blackfriars; Frederick Doulton, Lambeth; Stephen Boyd, Kensington; Thomas Clarke, and Edward Lane, Aldersgate; William A. H. Hows, Shoreditch; William Pritchard, High Bailiff of Southwark; Apsley Pellatt, Blackfriars; Richard Riley, Royal Exchange-buildings.

It was moved by the Rev. T. SPENCER, of Nottingham, seconded by Mr. J. WADE, of Deptford, and unanimously carried, that the Report of the council be adopted and confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. TILLET, of Norwich, seconded by Mr. NORRIS, of Bristol, and unanimously carried—

"That, as the recent demonstrations throughout the country justify the conclusion that the nation is strongly in favour of the principles of this Association, it is now the special province of the council to develop the feeling which unquestionably prevails, and that this should be done as speedily as possible, so as to produce a timely influence on the proceedings of Parliament."

"That it is necessary, as a preliminary measure, to extend the organization to every town in the kingdom, and secure local committees, to promote everywhere the enrolment of members, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of public meetings. That, to arrange this organization, and to incite the friends of reform to active and simultaneous efforts, this meeting recommends that the kingdom should be divided into districts, to superintend, according to special instructions, the necessary organizations, and report from day to day to the council."

It was moved by Mr. T. J. SEARLE, of London, seconded by Mr. T. CLARKE, of London, and carried—

"That the council be requested to consider the best means and the most appropriate time to promote the expression of public opinion, by embodying in a petition the principles of the association."

It was moved by Mr. W. J. HALL, London, seconded by Mr. T. PROUT, Westminster, and unanimously agreed—

"That, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Association, an appeal be made to the reformers of the country at large, to raise a sum of at least £10,000 for the year 1850."

It was moved by Mr. M'PHERSON, of Aberdeen,

seconded by Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, Leicester, and unanimously carried—

"That it be a recommendation to the council to convene a conference of persons, delegated by committees or public meetings of reformers in all parts of the kingdom, to be held in London, not later than the month of March next, and that the members of the present consultation pledge themselves to use their best exertions to advance the objects, and to ensure the success of the principles, of the Association."

MR. COBDEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

MEETING AT LEEDS.

Mr. Cobden paid a "long anticipated visit" to his Yorkshire constituents in Leeds and its neighbourhood on Tuesday week, and addressed "perhaps the most numerous and enthusiastic gathering ever held in the Town-hall" of that borough, on the political topics interesting to his supporters. Mr. Goodman, Mayor of Leeds, Mr. James Garth Marshall, Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, Mr. Edward Baines, Mr. Forbes, Mayor of Bradford, and Mr. Thomas Plint, of Leeds, took part in the proceedings, and made speeches on the subjects of the programme announced by the Chairman—the questions of public expenditure, extension of the suffrage, forty-shilling freeholds, and peace.

Mr. COBDEN craved indulgence on account of a cold and hoarseness; but spoke for an hour and a half, with characteristic vigour and unabated confidence of language. In the commencement, he observed that a question seemed lately to have been launched anew, which he had fondly hoped he should never have occasion to refer to again—the old worn-out, the old disgusting question of Protection. A question on which nearly two thousand public meetings were held, and hundreds of tons' weight of tracts had been printed and distributed—on which Parliament debated, almost exclusively, for months—which had been agitated through the country continually for eleven years—was now brought up for re-discussion, on the ground, among others, that Protection had been abandoned suddenly! So far as he was concerned, it was from supreme contempt that certain people had lately been allowed, without the condescension of an answer, to go about talking and talking. Every man of intellect had abandoned them; and although, as in the case of some unfortunate criminals you read of, the agricultural body writhed after it had lost its head and brains, still it was never again to be treated as a sentient, intelligent body, worth holding any discussion with. However, gentlemen in whose judgment he had confidence thought that this talk had been allowed too long for the interests of a large portion of the farming class in the country—was preventing the farmers from having an adjustment and arrangement with their landlords; and that there should at once be an end put to the delusion that Protection is regaining ground or the country preparing to go back. Such Protectionist noodles he now told, they shall never again have one farthing's worth of protection. They talk of distress and dissatisfaction throughout the whole country. This was the old cry of the uneasy landlords—the same which has never failed to resound through the country ever since the time of the war, whenever the manufacturing interest has been for two years together in a state of decent prosperity; the same to which in 1822 Lord Castlereagh himself was obliged to reply by reminding the landlords of that day, that though they were suffering some inconvenience from the price of corn, the manufacturing interest was eminently prosperous. "You get," said Mr. Cobden, "a couple of stones of decent flour now for three shillings; two or three years ago you paid four shillings for a single stone. Well, those landlords were satisfied when you were paying four shillings a stone for flour, and now they are dissatisfied when you get two stones for three shillings, and they want to go back again to the four shillings for the one stone. Will you let them? [Shouts of "No, no!"] I say, the West Riding of Yorkshire has been growing more prosperous, and suffering less and less distress, in proportion as the price of corn, of which those landlords complain, has become more moderate; and if they can ever succeed in returning again to the price I have mentioned, four shillings for the stone of flour, you will have your town swarming with paupers, your mills stopping work, and every class and party in this community suffering distress, as they were in 1842 and 1843." Scouting the idea of inferring a reaction in the sentiments of the country from the decisions of such places as Reading, Kidderminster, and Cork, he asked for the evidence of change in any large and important community, free and beyond corruption or coercion. Indeed, "I declare, if they will allow me to offer a test which may be called a national test, and if they will promise to abide by it, I will promise to accept the Chiltern Hundreds at the opening of Parliament, and come down for re-election [loud cheers]—and if they can return a member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, pledging to restore one shilling of corn-law in any shape whatever, then I will give up the whole question" [loud and long continued cheering]. The reference to these petty boroughs, and to a system of representation thoroughly rotten, brought to his mind a political cloud menacing free-trade from the direction of Ireland. "I see these men's reliance; I have seen it long, and have seen symptoms of this unholy alliance between the Protectionist part of the House of Commons and the landlord class of Ireland, the very name of which stinks in the nostrils of the whole civilized world. Yes, I see that the landlords of Ireland are putting out their force, and inviting, as they say, all their forces to restore protection; and I am told, upon very good authority, that let a dissolution take

place the next year, and 90 at least out of the 105 Irish members would come up pledged to restore the corn-law. Well, I say if the whole of them came up to restore the corn-law, they could not do it.

... If England subscribes her £8,000,000 to fill up the void of starvation in that country, then, indeed, you may buy the Indian corn from America to feed the people. But in ordinary times Ireland must be an exporter of corn; and the object of the landlords of Ireland is to prevent you, the people of England, from getting your corn from America and Russia, in order that you may be forced to go for corn to Ireland; and they may go to work afresh, and put on a new corn-screw, and extort increased rents from their beggared tenantry. Do they think that Englishmen and Yorkshiremen are going to submit to a transaction like this? Having warned them that Yorkshire is awake on this point, he could also tell them something else "we don't intend they shall have. They will try to get it out of us in some other shape; and so this new dodge is, that they shall put their taxes off their shoulders on to yours. Their plan is this—that the taxes hitherto put upon the land of the country shall henceforth be paid out of the taxes wrung from the agricultural labourer upon his ounce of tea, and the half-starved needle-woman of London upon her half-pound of sugar. I tell them, I have had my eye upon them from the first, and always expected it. And, mind you, I am afraid we shall have some people joining in this from whom I expected better things. Allusion has been made to-night to my friend Mr. Gisborne; and no one has a higher opinion of his sterling character and racy talent than I have, but I think he has got a twist upon this subject of the burdens of real property. He asked, in the speech to which my friend has referred, 'By what right or justice should the whole of these local taxes be laid upon the real property of the country?' Mr. Cobden's first answer was, that these burdens have been borne by the land from two to three centuries at the least; the land has changed hands a dozen times under them; and the present owners having bought them subject to these burdens, and paid less in consequence, have no right to exemption from them. Another answer is, that the poor have the best right to subsistence from the land; and there is no other security but in the land itself. Other kinds of property may take wings and fly away; capital may be lost; wages sometimes disappear altogether: the real and true security to which people of the country should look is the soil itself. Another reason is, that the land is the only property which goes on improving. He would admit that the burdens on land have increased; but the land itself has increased in value far more. During the last hundred years the burdens have increased seven millions of money, at an outside view; but the real property upon which those rates are levied—the lands and houses of this country—have increased in value four times as much; and therefore the landlords stand in an infinitely better situation now, paying twelve millions of local rates, than ever they did at any former period in the history of this country. Considering these things, he uttered a warning to the landlord class. Let them bear in mind what Sir C. Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told us in the last session of Parliament, that even including those local rates, and including what they pay of the general taxation of the country, the landed proprietors of this country pay a less amount of taxation in proportion to the local rates of this country than any other people of Europe. Well, I tell them that if they renew the struggle with the whole population of this country, whether for the resumption of the bread-tax, or to transfer the burdens which in justice belong to them to the shoulders of the rest of the community, they will have this question re-agitated in a very different spirit from what it was before [applause]. Let them take my word for it, they will never have another League agitation carried on with that subserviency to strict logical argument which was observed in the last agitation. It cost me some argument, as my friends know, to keep the League from going into some other topic: let but another agitation arise—a serious one, such as these individuals would persuade their followers to get up—let it be seen that they bring the Parliament into such a state of confusion that Government is compelled to dissolve—let it be seen that some man like Lord Stanley is prepared to get into the saddle, and to spur over the country with his heavy paces—and they will hear this question argued in a very different manner from what it was before [applause]. They will have the whole aristocratic system under which the country has been governed for the last hundred and fifty years at once torn to pieces; they will have the law of primogeniture and the whole feudal system which remains in this country, and remains on sufferance only after it has been abolished everywhere else—they will have this question brought up in a way which they, weak and foolish men, little expect: and let them once enter the list again, either for another corn-law or for the transference of this taxation upon your shoulders, and I give them my word of promise that they will come out of the conflict right happy to give up, not only the corn-law and any taxation which they are going to try to avoid, but they will be glad to escape by a composition of much heavier terms than that. There shall not be a farmer, however dull he may be, but shall understand right well they are humbugs who tell them that in questions of rent and the revision of protection or taxation, landlords and farmers, forsooth, row in the same boat. ... Being myself a landlord, and possessing land-right in the midst of the greatest landed proprietors of the kingdom and the most ferocious Protectionists [the Duke of Richmond and Lord Egremont], in Western Sussex, I have had an opportunity of testing how far it is practicable by

reasonable arrangements with tenants. I have two of them; they are very small, but the are sufficient to test the principle—I have had the opportunity of seeing how far it is practicable, by agreeing with tenants, upon land not of first-rate quality even, to secure them in future as good prospects as in times past, and under free-trade as well as protection. I am not going to tell you how I did it; but I promise, before the meeting of Parliament, I will go into Buckinghamshire—I will have a public meeting at Buckingham or at Aylesbury, and will explain the whole case, and give every particular, how the landlord, instead of bawling out for protection, can, by the commonest exercise of judgment, justice, and policy, enable the whole of his land to be cultivated just as it was before, and every farmer and labourer to be in better spirits in future than in times past. I am going into Buckinghamshire to tell the farmers the whole case; and I will tell the whole case, and a little more; but I am not going to trouble you with it now." With reference to the present transition state, Mr. Cobden declared that he had both expected it and endeavoured to provide for it. "I have always contemplated a transition state in this country, when there would be pinching and suffering in the agricultural class in passing from a vicious system to a sound one: for you cannot be restored from bad health to good without going through a process of languor and suffering. I have always looked forward to that time; and my great aim has been, from the moment I returned from the continent, to try to ease that transition by reducing the expenditure of the country. It was with that view that I preferred my budget, and advocated the reduction of your armaments; it is with that view that I have set up arbitration-treaties, to render unnecessary the vast amount of armaments which are kept up between civilized countries. It is with that view, the view of largely reducing the expenditure of the State, and giving relief, amongst others—ay, and especially giving relief to the agricultural classes—that I have made myself the object of the sarcasms of those very people, by going to Paris to attend peace meetings. It is with that view that I have dwelt upon the colonies, in showing how you might be carrying out the principle of free-trade in giving to the colonies self-government, and charging them at the same time with the expense of their own government. There is not one of these subjects that I have taken in hand in which I have not had the paramount motive of serving the agricultural class in this transition state from protection to free-trade. ... How, hitherto, have I been requited by these men? Have I had a single aid from any man? No: at the close of last session, I was taunted by their leader on account of my want of success. Have you heard them say one word about the reduction of the expenditure of the country? Has their leader—if I may call him so, for they have a plurality—has he ever said one word to indicate the slightest wish that they desire to reduce the expenditure? No. I am convinced that it will be distasteful to the landlord party to have a general reduction of the expenditure, particularly in that great preserve of the landlord class for their younger sons, the army and navy. I believe they are averse to the reduction of the expenditure—at least they have done nothing to aid those who wished to accomplish it; and now, I tell them again, as I told them before, from this centre, this great metropolis of industry, that to a farthing of protection to agriculture they shall not go [cheers]. And if they will make us pay high taxes to keep up useless establishments and unnecessary sinecures, and wasteful proceedings in every department of the State, why, they shall pay their share of that taxation—they shall pay their share of that taxation with wheat at forty shillings the quarter" [renewed cheers, and a voice, "Long may you live, my good fellow!"] Mr. Cobden pursued this question of financial economy into its bearings on our system of military government in the colonies; especially dwelling on the marked prominence given by Sir Robert Peel to the vast expenditure necessary under this head. He had often said that Sir Robert saw the mischief, was endeavouring to direct public opinion to the subject, and as soon as opinion would enable him to effect a change, would be ready to effect it. "At the Cape of Good Hope, what is taking place at this very moment? Why, these very men, whom you have treated as children, incapable of defending themselves against a few untaught savages—they have proclaimed your own Governor in a state of siege—invested your own troops—refused to allow them even provisions—and sent away the Queen's troops and a ship under the colours of the Queen, and won't receive them—and in their speeches and letters, the leaders of the anti-convict movement don't hesitate to declare that they are ready to defend their country, if necessary, against the whole force of the English empire [cheers]. Don't you think there is sufficient English pluck about them to defend themselves against a few untutored savages? The same thing is going on in Australia. They quote the example of America; and some of these people are holding their great meetings on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence. I do not respect them the less—I respect them the more. I think they would be unworthy of the name of Englishmen if they did not stand up against their country being made the cesspool for our convict population [cheers]. But what I want to show is this, that there is not the shadow of pretence for requiring our armies to defend them." Mr. Cobden then dealt briefly with the Peace topic; enforcing his views on the subject by reference to the peaceable attitude of the people in the three most powerful nations of the world—the French, the American, and the British. They had been taught that Louis Philippe

had kept the French nation at peace; but Louis Philippe has been driven from his throne, and yet at this moment the masses of the French people are only anxious to remain at home and diminish the pressure of taxation. If anywhere over Europe the black cloud of war is rising, whence did they see it rise? Why, from the black despotism of the North, where one man wields the destinies of twenty millions of serfs. In conclusion, he touched upon the question of the change in our representative system which he was so anxious to see made—both an extension and re-distribution of the franchise. He repeated his approval and recommendation of the Freehold-qualification movement, originating with Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham: which, he said, is not difficult to work, and, where organized, is rapidly performing its task of putting upon the county-lists a number of new voters at least as great as the whole numbers now on those lists.

The meeting was delighted at Mr. Cobden's oratory; and showed him by exuberant manifestations that his personal and political ascendancy is at noontide among his constituents of the West Riding.

MEETING AT BRADFORD.

Mr. Cobden and Col. Thompson were received at a public meeting in Bradford Temperance-hall, on Thursday evening. The Mayor, Mr. Forbes, presided; and he declared the meeting to be the largest and most united of its class that he had seen within his twenty years' experience of the borough. The proceedings opened with a resolution applauding the conduct of Mr. Cobden and Col. Thompson, especially their speeches and votes in favour of economy, extension of the franchise, and maintenance of the peace abroad and in the Colonies. In acknowledgment of this resolution the two members spoke.

Mr. Cobden's speech was of the same tone with his speech at Leeds; but he dealt in a more summary manner with the subjects of the freehold qualification, and the resistance to revived protection, and enlarged considerably on the state of our colonial relations, vicious and unjust in itself, and causing excessive expenditure. He showed how it is impossible to reduce the army, while the present colonial relations oblige us to maintain forces for colonial protection; and he mentioned some items of charge under this head—such as the maintenance of ordnance stores in Canada, valued last year at £650,000. He went over the items of the sum (£11,578) paid for the maintenance of ecclesiastical establishments in Canada. He showed how the inferior prosperity of Canada, as compared with the United States, is caused by the fact that the United States are self-relying and self-governed, while Canada is dependent on this country and governed from Downing-street. He recapitulated the case of the Cape of Good Hope, which keeps at bay the Government that claims to protect it against the Caffres; also that of New South Wales, and the disaffection caused there by renewed convictism; and he showed how these hostile feelings had nothing to do with the removal of protection; so that it is dishonest to mix up colonial discontent with any question of free-trade. He likened "Rajah" Brooke to Pizarro, and calculated that the establishment which we have founded on the naked rock of Labuan costs more than that for the town of Bradford. He had warned Lord Palmerston, that the protection awarded to the king of Mosquito would involve us with the United States: and now, while we are maintaining the territorial rights of the king, they are maintaining the territorial rights of the republic of Nicaragua. "This king of Mosquito, I find, from the best description and account I can get of him, rules over eight or ten thousand half-naked savages, and I believe I am not wrong in stating that he is as barbarous as any of the rest [laughter]. The gentleman of whom I had the description said, from the account he had of him, the king of Mosquito had only one great accomplishment. I asked what it was? He said, the English find he is very skilful in removing jiggers from their feet [much laughter]. These jiggers are what get under the skin in the feet; and in more polite words we might say, his majesty is a good corn-cutter" [peals of laughter]. The doctrine upon which he insisted was, that the English should concede complete self-government to the colonies, and refuse to pay a farthing towards their expenditure.

Col. Thompson made a compact and pointed speech on the absurdity of protection and its removal; amply testifying that if the struggle were to be renewed he would be as stout a champion of free-trade as ever.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The operation of raising the second monster tube, of 1,800 tons, to its intended elevation of 100 feet above sea-mark, was commenced by the engineers yesterday week, fourteen days only having elapsed since the day on which it was successfully floated. The action of the hydraulic presses was found to be most perfect and precise, and the stupendous mass was worked steadily six feet upwards.

THE PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."—A memorial, signed by several chairmen of quarter sessions, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and a considerable number of chaplains of gaols, mayors, clerks of the peace, lawyers, and others, praying that the present mode of arraigning prisoners by asking them, "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" may be discontinued, so that the evils attendant on this form in our judicial proceedings may be avoided, was on the 11th inst. forwarded by Lord Ashley to the Secretary of State, the signatures having been collected by the Rev. W. C. Osolm, chaplain of the Bath Gaol, author of a pamphlet on the subject.

PROTECTIONIST AGITATION.

The distressed agriculturists, who attribute their misfortunes to the action of the legislation in the direction of free-trade, persevere in their renewed attempts to recover protection. Meetings have been held with this object at Malton, Lincoln, and Cranbrook; not uniformly, however, with the expected result: the meeting at Lincoln is claimed by each party as its own triumph. It was attended by Colonel Sibthorp, Sir Montague Cholmeley, Mr. Christopher, and other Protectionist Members and magnates; and was ostensibly a farmers' gathering of pure Protectionist character. Yet Mr. John Norton, a wealthy and free-trade draper of Lincoln, and Mr. Seeley a wealthy free-trade miller of the city, found partisans enough to support them in a course of plain-speaking which aggravated the farmers to breaches of the peace, resulting in a general interchange of fist-cuffs and destruction of tables and chairs. The police were called in to quell the tumult. On the restoration of order, the opposition secured audience to other speakers on their own side, and allowed resolutions to pass only by the balance of majorities "considerable" or "large."

Mr. Norton gave some local statistics, which certainly deprived Mr. Christopher's statements of prevailing and severe distress among the labouring classes of some of their force. He had taken the trouble to go to their union workhouse to make inquiries; and he found that in December last year there were 258 inmates, of whom eight were able-bodied; whereas in the present month there were only 257, of whom ten were able-bodied. From a letter he had received from Mr. White, a relieving-officer in the north of the county, he found that at the present time there were not so great a number of labourers out of employ as last year; and that in many parishes the same amount of wages was given as hitherto. The relieving-officer of a southern district had also informed him that he had now no more applicants for relief than in former years. He admitted that there was some depression felt among some of the tradesmen of the city; but was himself, though chiefly relying on the custom of the tenant-farmers of the surrounding districts, in no despair either of their prospects or his own. He attributed the depression to the operation of past protection in impoverishing the farmers, and to the effects of the railway speculations of 1845 and 1846. After some frank counsels to the tenant-farmers themselves, urging them to look for help in reductions of expenditure, personal and national, he thus addressed the landlords standing round him on the platform:—

Gentlemen, you have your acres: long may you enjoy them! they are a rich heritage to you and to your children. But I am here, as a working man, to protest against your increasing their value by Acts of Parliament. Why should you be made richer at the expense of others? Every branch of industry is seeking to make its products cheap and accessible to all. Why should you have that from which you derive your incomes bolstered up by selfish legislation? Act in future more generously, and let your incomes be derived from that only which rightfully belongs to you. It is a melancholy, a miserable spectacle, to see men of wealth uniting to make themselves richer at the expense of others. You have evidence here to-day, by the presence of your tenantry, to demonstrate that the system which has enriched you has not benefited them. They are here complaining of their condition, after only a short period of cheapness; thus proving that the past system had not filled their pockets. They say that ruin is before them: are you prepared to help them? For the last ten years, at your public meetings, you have been telling them that landlord, tenant, and labourer, must row in the same boat; you beguiled them with this cry: the time has come that will put your sincerity to the test ["Must they do the 'tremendous sacrifice' dodge?" Laughter]. There is now no retreat for you but to act justly to your tenantry. The time for deliberation has gone by: there are absolute acts of justice for you to perform—to deliberate is to commit a wrong. Take twenty or thirty per cent. off their rents ["That has been done already"], you will then be in command of a larger amount of the luxuries and necessaries of life than you were fifteen or twenty years ago, and give greater scope for their skill and capital, and free them from the political bondage in which you hold them ["What an impudent dog!" Loud laughter]. Now a few words for the labourers, for whom we have so much sympathy: how is their condition? Are they housed, fed, clothed, and educated, as the sons of toil ought to be? ["Yes!" and cheers.] Why, sirs, we have swarms of families driven into our city from the land. Men have to walk miles before they commence their daily labour. "Is this just, either to them or their employers? The landlords were told some years ago by that good man, Mr. Drummond, that property had its duties as well as its rights: let those duties be fulfilled, and seek no longer to increase your splendid incomes by making food scarcer and dearer to your industrious countrymen."

These remarks did not call forth any comment from the subsequent speakers on the Protectionist side. Colonel Sibthorp was received with applause from all his hearers, on account of his personal popularity. He pleaded the remaining effects of his long indisposition, and spoke but a few words. Sir Montague Cholmeley defended himself from charges, on the one side of sitting with the Whigs, and on the other of voting on the "unpopular" or Protectionist side. Mr. Christopher's speech was a continued assertion that Protection must be recovered; or, if Government won't consent to that, it must relieve the farmers of six millions of unjust local burdens, and give fair free-trade in all things alike. The resolutions which were passed affirmed that "free-trade without reciprocity" is the cause of the present distresses; demanded Mr. Christopher's alternatives, and the calling of a formal county meeting on the subject. [It is only a week or two ago since Mr. Norton's

goods were distrained upon for non-payment of church-rates.]

A very large Protectionist meeting for the county of Devon was held on Friday, in the Castle-yard at Exeter. Summoned by the high sheriff on the requisition of 7,500 persons, it was attended by 10,000, including a strong muster of gentry and a numerous party of Free-traders. As an amendment to the Protectionist resolutions, Sir Bourchier Wray moved an amendment for "relief" to agriculture; but he was hooted down. So was Lord Ebrington, who moved the adjournment of the meeting, as one disorderly and wholly irregular. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland tried to recall the agriculturists to irresistible facts. He entreated them to consider whether, at the end of a struggle of thirty years, in which struggle statesman after statesman, class after class, Parliament after Parliament, has proceeded in one direct line towards a gradual expansion of the efforts of every interest in the country, it is likely that either this meeting or any number of meetings will be able to turn back the tide to the extent desired by this petition [great confusion]. He went with them the full length of placing the agricultural interest on the same footing, but no higher, as that on which every other interest was placed [confusion, and shouts of "We'll have protection!"]. Many other interests were protected to the extent of ten per cent.: he would have agriculturists put upon the same footing, but he should not recommend them to ask for more [cries of "The old protection!"]. He never saw a river run up a hill yet [renewed uproar, which continued for some time].

A thorough Protectionist petition to Parliament was carried.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN SCOTLAND.—The "Montagu Elphinstone," with a number of the Hungarian refugees on board, left Glasgow harbour on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. There was a large concourse of spectators present, who warmly expressed their sympathy with the exiles as the vessel got under way.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Contracts have been entered into between the Society of Arts and Messrs. James and George Munday, contractors for public works, for carrying out the project of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, to establish an exhibition of the works of art and industry to all nations in 1861. By the terms of the indenture, which was signed on the 7th ult., the Messrs. Munday undertake, without any security, to carry out this unprecedented exhibition solely on their own responsibility, and to indemnify the Society of Arts from all the expenses and liabilities connected with the execution of the design. They agree to furnish £20,000 to be given as prizes to the most deserving exhibitors, and to erect a capacious building, calculated to cost £50,000, and the site of which will be provided by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests. If the receipts from subscriptions towards the object of the exhibition and from the charges for admission to the public prove sufficient, all the funds advanced by the contractors to be repaid, with interest, at the rate of five per cent.; and if a surplus remain, the Messrs. Munday will receive two-thirds of it. Since the indenture was signed, modifications have been effected in its conditions, in order further to protect the public interests, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The conduct of the contractors throughout has been so much to his Royal Highness's satisfaction, that Col. Phipps has addressed a letter to Mr. Drew, of Guildford, the Messrs. Munday's agent, by command, expressing his Royal Highness's sense of their public spirit and confiding readiness, in their original acceptance of the contract, and of the same feelings as exhibited by them in the present much altered circumstances of the undertaking. We understand that a Royal commission for inquiring into the best mode of carrying out the exhibition will shortly be issued, and is likely to consist of heads of parties, and interests, members of the late and present administrations, representatives of agriculture, art, science, mechanics, and manufactures. It is proposed, in addition, to nominate a number of local commissioners desirable to represent all interests, both at home and abroad. A copy of the agreement entered into between the Society of Arts and Messrs. Munday may be inspected at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

SINGULAR ACQUITTAL OF POACHERS.—Seven poachers were tried at the Liverpool Assizes, last Saturday, for night poaching on the Earl of Sefton's land, and for assault; some hard fighting having taken place before they were captured. The jury first brought in a verdict of *Guilty*, but, on a question being put to them by the clerk of the court, one of the jury said, they could agree that the prisoners were out with the intention of taking game on the night in question, but they could not agree that they were out armed with offensive weapons for that purpose. The learned judge told them, the charge against the prisoners could not be divided, and that they must find them guilty of the whole offence, or not at all. Upon which the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, *acquitted* all the prisoners.

CURRENCY REFORM.—A preliminary meeting of the London Currency Reform Association, the object of which is to substitute other symbols of national wealth for gold and silver, was held in London on Tuesday evening. Amongst those present were Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. Duncan.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN CATHOLICISM.—The *Tablet* warmly commends the Roman Government for its imprisonment of Dr. Achilli.

AMERICAN SCRAPS.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are in the United States 119 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

CHURCHES IN TEXAS.—The *Texas Presbyterian* says, "there not less than one hundred churches in Texas, and not a single theatre." [What about the slaves?]

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—An effort will be made, it is expected, in the next Legislature of Maryland, to provide for the call of a convention with a view to remodelling the Constitution of the State, so as to encourage the emancipation of slaves.—*Congregationalist*.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of Kentucky, has made the report of its committee, to which was referred the subject of slavery, the order of the day for discussion on the 22nd ult. It is to form article 7th, and the 1st section forbids the General Assembly to pass laws emancipating slaves without the consent of their own masters, or without the full equivalent in money. Section 2nd takes away the power to prevent slaves being brought into the state from other slave states, provided their servitude is continued. Section 3rd directs laws to be passed to permit owners to emancipate their slaves on condition that provision be, at the same time, made for their removal from, and against their return to, the state. Section 4th gives power to prevent slaves being brought into the state as merchandise. Section 5th forbids the importation of slaves from foreign countries. Section 6th directs laws for the protection of slaves from injury to life or limb by their owners, and in failure of such, requires that the slaves be sold for the benefit of their owners. Section 7th provides for compensation to the master of any slave executed. Section 8th gives power to provide by law for the removal from the state of all free negroes and mulattoes. Section 9th makes the return to, or refusal to, leave the state, by any free negro or mulatto, a penitentiary offence. Section 10th directs that on trials of negroes for felony, no grand jury is necessary; but nothing shall be enacted to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.—*Cleveland Free Democrat*.

A NEW PROJECT.—The *Money* article of the *New York Evening Post* says:—"A subscription has been started which it is proposed to extend indefinitely, as a joint stock for the purchase of negroes in Maryland, giving them their freedom, but requiring them by indentures for five years, to work in the California mines for gold. The Attorney General Johnson is one of the promoters." The *Boston Chronotype* says on the above:—"If the cold calculating villains get the five years out of the poor black men, they will get all there is in them. Slaves last, on an average, but about seven years on the sugar estates, and if there is any truth in California letters, less than five will finish them at the diggings; so that Attorney General Johnson's plan of emancipation (!) will not differ the value of a brass farthing from perpetual slavery and its extension to California. It is astonishing how many tricks the Protean devil of slavery has."

VISIT OF GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M.P.—We observe in the *Liberator*, a paragraph to the effect that the member for the Tower Hamlets intends to visit the United States in the ensuing year.

SEMINARY FOR COLOURED PEOPLE.—M. J. Wilkinson, a coloured clergyman, is now in Toledo, O., acting as agent for the collection of funds, to assist in establishing, on a permanent foundation, a manual labour seminary for the country. The seminary is under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the Ohio District, and it has been incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio. A sufficient sum has been raised from the coloured citizens of Ohio, to purchase 200 acres of land, 12 miles west of Columbus.

ANNEXATION.—The Annexation question continues to be warmly agitated in Canada. Great excitement prevails on both sides. The British American League, at Toronto, passed a resolution denouncing the movement by a large majority. The press, in general, is decidedly in its favour. Within a month, nine journals have openly declared for the Manifesto, and are now defending Annexation. Not less than twenty others have taken a neutral position, but receive communications in defence of the movement. Should the question be left to the people, a large majority of the counties in Lower Canada would vote for Annexation. The opponents of the measure claim a majority in Upper Canada, but this is by no means conceded by competent judges.—*New York Tribune*.—The *Toronto Banner*, one of the best conducted papers in Canada, argues strongly in favour of the Annexation movement, and says that it advances with a velocity that must be surprising to those who have not watched closely the undercurrent of popular feeling that has been silently working during the last ten or twelve months.

MORE ANNEXATION.—*El Siglo XIX*, a journal published in the city of Mexico, is advocating annexation of the Mexican Republic to the United States.

Three German Jews are in custody, in London, for having forged Russian bank notes to the amount of £150,000.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—Her Majesty, the Prince, the Royal Family, and retinue, left the Marine Palace at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Saturday morning, about a quarter to ten, and embarked in the royal steam yacht "Fairy," at about ten, at Cowes, for Portsmouth. The royal party travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to Basingstoke, and from thence by the Great Western Railway to Windsor. The Duchess of Saxe Weimar, with the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe Weimar, the Prince Edward and Prince Gustavus of Saxe Weimar, and the Duchess of Kent, are on a visit to the Queen.

THE QUEEN and Prince Albert have contributed £500 towards the fund for promoting female emigration, which is now raising under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The liberal donation of the Queen and Prince was communicated in the most cordial terms.

CONVICTS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The next batch of convicts under sentence of transportation will be forwarded to the new settlement, at Perth, Western Australia.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At one of those little *battues* which Prince Albert enjoys occasionally in the preserves near Osborne, the Prince of Wales was permitted to be present with the sportsmen in attendance on his father, while her Majesty and suite accompanied them in a carriage. As is usual upon such occasions, there was a good deal of sharp shooting and cursory firing here and there. A bird had been killed by one of the party, and the Prince, with all the eager impetuosity of a boy, started forward to seize it just at the very instant that a hare, which leapt up from its form at the report, was covered by Lord Canning's gun. He was thus right in the line of shot. As Lord Canning pulled the trigger, Col. Grey, who saw his Royal Highness's danger, with wonderful presence of mind and promptitude, rushed across the ground, and, throwing himself before him, received a portion of the shot in his coat, which would otherwise have struck the Prince in the head and face. It may easily be conceived into what a state of alarm and surprise the royal party were thrown by such a painful and sudden occurrence. Lord Canning, in ignorance of the extent of the injury done by his gun, and overcome by terror, fell fainting to the ground the moment he fired, while Lady Canning, imagining that her husband was wounded, was thrown into the most pitiable grief. Those feelings were fortunately of short duration, and were soon dispelled by emotions of joy and thankfulness at finding that his Royal Highness was totally free from harm, and that Colonel Grey had escaped any ill results from his courageous conduct except the lodgment of some lead in his coat.—*Weekly Chronicle.* [We (*Globe*) believe the risk incurred by the Prince is a little over-stated.]

THE GOVERNMENT, AND CHRISTMAS GRATUITIES.—The Lords of the Treasury have determined to abolish all gratuities, generally termed "Christmas boxes," after the present year, as the sum annually given by the different public offices forms, in the gross, a very large amount.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We believe we may, with some confidence, announce that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 29th of January. It is not yet known whether the session will be opened by her Majesty or by royal commission.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—Lord Denman's resignation of the Chief-Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, tendered some days since, in consequence of continued ill health, to the Premier, has been reluctantly accepted by the Cabinet, and Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has received the important appointment. The noble and learned lord will, it is understood, take his seat on the first day of next term. No arrangement has yet been come to with respect to the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by Lord Campbell's promotion, but rumour attributes to Ministers an intention of recommending to the Sovereign that the Master of the Mint (the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil) shall be called to her Majesty's Councils.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

The Admiralty has conferred on Sir James Ross a vacant Captain's good service pension of £150 per annum.

THE COUNT OF NEUVILLE has been on a visit to Sir R. Peel at Drayton Manor. Sir Robert accompanied the ex-king from London to Drayton on the journey down, and with his family accompanied him to the Tamworth station on his return to London.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—We (*Globe*) are enabled, by private correspondence received this day (Wednesday), to announce the opening of negotiations by her Majesty's representative at St. Petersburg, with the view of increasing the commercial relations between this country and Russia. A considerable change is contemplated in the import duties on articles of English manufacture; and in cotton, especially, a great, though gradual, *ad valorem* reduction will be made. We are informed that the Emperor has shown the utmost willingness to consider the whole question in the most liberal point of view; and that while great advantages will be conferred upon Russian commerce by the removal of restrictions, the conditions of the treaty are very favourable to English trade. It should be added, that as changes of this description are serious in the effect of their first application, it is probable that the diminution of duties will be spread over the next two years, being complete by the end of 1851.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. By his Son-in-law, the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D. Vol. I. 8vo. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

FEW men have enjoyed a more extended reputation than Dr. Chalmers. No one in Scotland was comparable to him as a pulpit orator; and his position as a clergyman of the Kirk greatly contributed to his popularity in England. His ecclesiastical status conciliated our Churchmen, while the forms of worship amid which he had been trained, partook of the simplicity of the conventicle, and ensured him the cordial sympathy of its supporters. His style was far from according with our taste, yet we cheerfully bear witness to his fervid zeal, the intense passion with which he pursued his calling, and the manner in which he sought to exhaust whatever topic he selected for discussion. We would not, for a moment, compare him with his illustrious contemporary, Robert Hall. They were cast in totally different moulds. Their qualities were the contrast of each other. They had, in fact, only one thing in common—the noblest attribute of all—an entire and deeply-earned consecration to the service of man's spiritual being.

The ecclesiastical life of Dr. Chalmers was eminently instructive. From a mere professional clergyman, he became an impassioned expounder of God's truth; and from being the petted champion of our State-church system, he passed into the ranks of practical Dissent. We greatly wondered when the Presbyterian of the North came up to London to render aid to what his forefathers had denounced as "black prelatie;" and our nobility and bishops must, in their turn, have wondered, with something akin, moreover, to mortification, when their selected champion denounced the supremacy of the State, and exhorted his brethren to be faithful to the kingly authority of Christ. But enough of this. We must turn to the volume before us.

Dr. Chalmers was born at Anstruther, on the 17th of March, 1780, and was early entrusted to the care of a nurse, "whose cruelty and deceitfulness haunted his memory through life." The treatment to which he was exposed led him, when only three years old, to seek shelter in the parish-school, where, however, things were not much better, as the master, Mr. Pryce, took far more pleasure in flogging than in teaching his pupils. As a boy, he is described as having been "one of the idlest, strongest, merriest, and most generous-hearted," in the school:—

"Joyous, vigorous, and humorous, he took his part in all the games of the play-ground—ever ready to lead or to follow when school-boy expeditions were planned and executed; and wherever for fun or for frolic any little group of the merry-hearted was gathered, his full, rich laugh might be heard rising amid their shouts of glee. But he was altogether unmischievous in his mirth. He could not bear that either falsehood or blasphemy should mingle with it. His own greater strength he always used to defend the weak or the injured, who looked to him as their natural protector; and whenever in its heated overflow play passed into passion, he hastened from the unglenial region, rushing once into a neighbouring house, when a whole storm of muscle-shells was flying to and fro, which the angry little hands that flung them meant to do all the mischief that they could; and exclaiming, as he sheltered himself in his retreat, 'I'm no for powder and ball.'"

In November 1791, he entered as a student in the United College of St. Andrews. He was at this time not quite twelve years old, and was undistinguished by any intellectual precocity. We are not surprised to find that he was volatile and idle. It would have been strange had he not been so, and would have furnished to an experienced judge a less favourable omen of the future man. His third college session constituted his intellectual birth-time. His mind then awoke to a keen realization of its interests, and his faculties commenced that course of intense action which never ceased till the close of life. He devoted himself with special ardour to mathematical science, and, for a time, contemplated its pursuit as paramount to that of the ministry. Ethics and politics also engaged much of his attention. Godwin's "Political Justice" was regarded with profound admiration, and Calvinism in religion, and Toryism in politics, were repudiated and despised. "From the political deviation," says his biographer, "into which he was thus temporarily seduced, he soon retreated; from the religious, it needed many years, and other than human influences, to recall him." In November 1795, he was enrolled as a student of divinity, though theology occupied but few of his thoughts. He contemplated the ministry only as a profession, just as others did the law, physic, or even the army. An exterior correctness of deportment was all which he deemed necessary in the way of moral qualification, and the leisure afforded for literary and scientific pursuits was probably its main recommendation. In 1798, when just eighteen years of age, he engaged as a private tutor in the family of a gentleman, where he began to experience the serious annoyances of life. An amusing circum-

stance marked his departure from Anstruther, which is thus related:—

"The day of his departure was one of mixed emotion. Having previously despatched his luggage, he was to travel on horseback to the ferry at Dundee. The whole family turned out to bid him farewell. Having taken as he thought his last tender look of them all, he turned to mount the horse which stood waiting for him at the door, but he mounted so that, when fairly on its back, his head was turned, not to the horse's head, but to the horse's tail. This was too much for all parties, and especially for him; so wheeling round as quickly as he could, amid pursuing peals of laughter, which he most heartily re-echoed, he left Anstruther in the rear."

His private tutorship did not issue satisfactorily, and the letters addressed to his father respecting it throws considerable light on his early character. He returned to St. Andrews in January 1799, and was licensed as a preacher in the following July, at a much earlier age than was usual, a friend pleading for his reception as "a lad a' pregnant paitrs." He now determined on spending a winter in Edinburgh, with a view to further improvement, and attended the Moral Philosophy class of Dugald Stewart, then in the height of his fame. The judgment passed on this celebrated lecturer was singularly sound, and under the circumstances, was greatly to the honour of the student's intellect. Writing to Dr. Brown, who had introduced him to the professor, young Chalmers says:—

"I attend his lectures regularly. I must confess I have been rather disappointed. I never heard a single discussion of Mr. Stewart's which made up one mastery and comprehensive whole. His lectures seem to be made up of detached hints and incomplete outlines, and he almost uniformly avoids every subject which involves any difficult discussion. I have acquired from him, however, a much clearer idea than I ever had of the distinctive character of Reid's philosophy."

In 1802 he was appointed to the mathematical assistantship at St. Andrews, and in November of the same year was presented to the living of Kilmany. On the duties of the former office he entered with characteristic ardour, so much so, indeed, as to offend, and probably to alarm, some of his more formal and less enthusiastic associates. They wondered probably at his earnestness, and expressed in various ways their want of sympathy. This led to a curious incident, which is thus described:—

"It was the practice at that time in St. Andrews to have a public examination of all the classes at the end of each session, and in presence of all the professors. The scene in the Public Hall at the close of the session 1802-3, says one who witnessed it, 'was a singular one. When Dr. Rotherham, Professor of Natural Philosophy, had finished the examination of his class, Mr. Chalmers, whose classes were next in course, stepped forward to the table, and broke out into a severe invective against Professor Vilant, for having given testimonials to students without consulting him, their teacher. The speech was long and sarcastic. It was amusing to see the Academic Board; old Mr. Cook, irritated and vexed; Mr. Hill, puffy and fidgetty; Dr. Playfair, getting up twice or thrice, and tugging the speaker by the arm; Dr. Hunter, with unvarying countenance, his eyes steadfastly fastened on the floor; Dr. Rotherham, laughing, and in anger by turns. At length Dr. Hill interfered, and with some difficulty silenced Mr. Chalmers, who proceeded with the examination as coolly as if nothing had passed.'"

He was ordained on the 12th of May, 1803, and continued his ministry at Kilmany till his removal to Glasgow in 1816. During the early part of this period, his own views were unevangelical. He regarded the pulpit as secondary to the lecture-room, and theology as incomparably less attractive than mathematics. His preaching was therefore deficient in the elements of spiritual power. It had nothing of the unction of the gospel, and failed to persuade men "to be reconciled to God." The death of some near relations, personal illness, and the perusal of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View," led, however, to a radical change in his own sentiments, and, consequently, to an entire revolution in the style of his pulpit ministrations. His mathematical studies were speedily abandoned in order that his ministry might be more vigorously prosecuted, and the word of God became the subject of deep and prayerful study.

"His nearest neighbour and most frequent visitor was old John Bonthron, who, having once seen better days, was admitted to an easy and privileged familiarity, in the exercise of which one day before the memorable illness, he said to Mr. Chalmers, 'I find you aye busy, sir, with one thing or another, but come when I may, I never find you at your studies for the Sabbath.' 'Oh, an hour or two on the Saturday evening is quite enough for that,' was the minister's answer. But now the change had come, and John, on entering the manse, often found Mr. Chalmers poring eagerly over the pages of the Bible. The difference was too striking to escape notice, and with the freedom given him, which he was ready enough to use, he said, 'I never come in now, sir, but I find you aye at your Bible.' 'All too little, John, all too little,' was the significant reply."

We cannot enlarge, but must refer to the volume before us for fuller particulars. The "Memoirs" are written with judgment and good taste, but are somewhat wanting in spirit and in genuine intellectual sympathy with their subject. Dr. Chalmers's Diary is, moreover, in our judgment, used too freely. Such private memoranda should always be treated with great caution, and only published to the extent which is absolutely needful to elucidate the character of the deceased, or to subserve some important religious end. This rule certainly has not been observed in the present case, as many

of the entries transcribed are of trifling moment, and bear no perceptible connexion with the career of the biographer. We shall be glad to receive the remainder of the work, and in the meantime commend to our readers the volume before us.

The Past and the Future. By Josiah Viney. Jackson and Walford. 1849.

THIS is an address delivered at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new chapel and school-rooms at Bethnal-green. The Church assembling in that locality is nearly two centuries old. This pamphlet contains its history and its prospects. There is no very deep acquaintance with Nonconformist history indicated in its pages; but it is interesting and evangelical.

Songs of Freedom, for the School and Playground, adapted to Popular Airs. By the Author of "Wild Flowers." London: John Snow.

WE owe to the fair writer of this pretty little volume an apology for not having, ere this, noticed these last effusions of her promising pen. Temporary neglect, she may console herself by the reflection, is the almost invariable lot of modest merit; while ultimate appreciation as surely awaits it. Now, we are in good time to introduce to our young readers a poetical friend who will help them to be both merry and wise at this glad season. They will find here new and pleasant songs to dear old tunes—liberty, civil and religious, the love of country and of man, set to airs which school-boys delight to whistle and girls to sing; and which, to confess the truth, we, their grave seniors, are as glad to hear. Take, for example, this tribute to the memory of Burns' sires, and try it to his "Scots wha hae with Wallace bled":—

"THE COVENANTERS.

"AIR—'Scots wha hae.'

"Honor to the men of old,
In the cause of Freedom bold,
Flinching not, though often told—
They must stoop or die!
Moorland grasses gently wave
Over many a martyr's grave;
But their spirits—true and brave—
Rest with God on high!

"What to them were roods of earth,
Stores of wealth, or princely birth?
One bright gem, of countless worth,
Far outweighed the whole!
'Twas for this they nobly stood,
Linked in bands of brotherhood,
Claiming—with their tears and blood—
Liberty of soul!

"Heroes of immortal name!
Oh! may Scotland ever claim
Sons right worthy of the fame
Which your deeds have won!
Rather mould'ring in the dust,
Than betray their sacred trust,—
Loyalty to God, the Just!
Fidelity to his Son!

We acknowledge with thanks the following publications:—

Views from Calvary. By W. LEASK. London: John Snow.—A popular and striking exhibition of an important subject.—*Report of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.* By their Committee for the Suppression of Intemperance. May, 1849. Edinburgh: Paton and Ritchie.—A mass of valuable information and statistics.—*An Account of a Journey through North Eastern Texas, undertaken in 1849.* By E. SMITH, M.D., &c. &c. London: Hamilton and Co.—A little work invaluable to any emigrant.—*Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*—*Reminiscences of Poland: her Revolutions and her Rights.* By THEODORE LIVINSKY.—Written by a Polish emigrant, and very valuable for its illustrations of the modern history of his ill-fated country.—*Lectures on the Development of Religious Life in the Modern Christian Church.* By H. SOLLY. London: C. E. Mudie.—Without pledging ourselves to all the views adopted by the writer, we greatly admire the spirit and temper in which he has written.—*Green's Juvenile Library.*—*Blind Alice.*—Jessie Graham. London: B. L. Green.—Admirable works for little people.—*The Swiss Pastor; the Life of Rev. F. A. Gouthier.* Religious Tract Society.—A beautiful piece of religious biography, worthy to follow in the train of the "Memoirs of Oberlin and Neff."—*The Soldier's Progress.* Portrayed in Six Tableaux. London: Willoughby and Co.—Effective pictures, calculated to subserve the cause of peace.—*Every Man his own Doctor; the Cold Water, Tepid Water, and Friction Cure.* By CAPT. R. T. CLARIDGE. London: James Madden.

We have unfortunately mislaid Mr. Halliwell's pamphlets.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FARES.—A contractor with the railway company for excursion trains has announced his intention of taking passengers, "first-class travelling at less than a halfpenny a mile, and second-class for about a farthing." From Leeds to Birmingham, 230 miles, the fare is to be—first-class, 8s. 6d.; and second-class, 5s. 6d.; allowing 6 hours in Birmingham, or the privilege of returning on the following day for an extra shilling. At the ordinary rates of travelling, the journey could not be accomplished for less than between £3 and £4, and at a penny a mile would amount to a few pence short of £1.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE TULIP MANIA.—The earliest instance of that fatal love of speculation, so ruinous to the character and credit of all who possess it, occurred in 1634; and the history of the tulip mania in Holland is as instructive as that of any similar period. In the above year, the chief cities of the Netherlands engaged in a traffic which destroyed commerce and encouraged gambling—which enlisted the greediness of the rich and the desire of the poor—which raised the value of a flower to more than its weight in gold—and which ended, as all such periods have ended, in wild and wretched despair. The many were ruined, the few were enriched; and tulips were as eagerly sought in 1634 as railway scrip in 1844. The speculation was conducted on similar principles. Bargains were made for the delivery of certain roots; and when, as in one case, there were but two in the market, lordship and land, horses and oxen, were sold to pay the deficiency. Contracts were made, and thousands of florins paid for tulips, which were never seen by broker, by buyer, or by seller. For a time, as usual, all won and no one lost. Poor persons became wealthy. High and low traded in flowers; sumptuous entertainments confirmed their bargains; notaries grew rich; and even the unimaginative Hollander fancied he saw a sure and certain prosperity before him. One species commonly fetched 2,000 florins; a third was valued at a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete harness. Twelve acres of land were paid for a fourth; and 60,000 florins were made by one man in a few weeks. But the panic came at last. Confidence vanished; contracts were void; defaulters were announced in every town of Holland; dreams of wealth were dissipated; and they who, a week before, rejoiced in the possession of a few tulips, which would have realized a princely fortune, looked sad and stupefied on the miserable bulbs before them, valueless in themselves, and unsaleable at any price.—*Francis's History of the Stock Exchange.*

HOUSEHOLD VENTILATION.—We need scarcely point out to any of our readers that in all rooms, large or small, public or private, a certain number, varying with circumstances, of cubic feet of pure air are required; this number may vary from three to four feet per minute per man, the greater quantity, as we have already said, being generally required in small crowded rooms. It is also a remarkable fact that, as soon as the season comes round for the combustion of coals and candles, it is an unvariable practice to close up every crevice as carefully as possible, and as closely; and yet every one will admit that all this coal and candle are not lost, but that they exist under another form, which we have not always ready means to detect, but which at first occupy the upper part of the room, and gradually fill it; and it is the dispersion of this gas which are so careful to prevent being dispersed by the introduction of fresh air, and, naturally enough, if we consider that this introduction often takes place in the most unpleasant and often unsafe manner, in the shape of cold draughts; and yet the better the fire which we keep, and the greater the number of lights, the more necessary becomes a system of ventilation; either this—or we must admit that such vitiated air is fit to breathe. It is perfectly feasible to fulfil the conditions of ventilation required under ordinary circumstances, though even this requires knowledge, experience, and circumspection in applying means which will differ more or less in almost all cases, the principles, however, remaining the same. In preparing arrangements for ventilation it is of very little use to make allowance for the introduction of fresh air, without, at the same time, preparing for the exit of the air when vitiated; both of these are indispensable conditions to any system deserving the name of ventilation; and the next necessary condition is the existence of some motive power for moving the air or circulating it.—*Architect and Building Operative.*

THE DISCIPLINE OF PAIN.—You expected bread, and you have got a stone; break your teeth on it, and don't shriek because the nerves are martyred: do not doubt that your mental stomach—if you have such a thing—is strong as an ostrich's—the stone will digest. You held out your hand for an egg, and fate put into it a scorpion. Show no consternation: close your fingers firmly upon the gift; let it sting through your palm. Never mind; in time, after your hand and arm have swelled and quivered long with torture, the squeezed scorpion will die, and you will have learned the great lesson how to endure without a sob. For the whole remnant of your life, if you survive the test—some, it is said, die under it—you will be stronger, wiser, less sensitive.—*Shirley.*

DEATH OF BURKE'S ONLY SON.—Burke's son, upon whom his father has conferred something of his own celebrity, heard his parents sobbing in another room at the prospect of an event they knew to be inevitable. He rose from his bed, joined his illustrious father, and endeavoured to engage him in a cheerful conversation. Burke continued silent, choked with grief. His son again made an effort to console him. "I am under no terror," he said; "I feel myself better and in spirits, and yet my heart flutters, I know not why. Pray talk to me, sir! talk of religion, talk of morality, talk, if you will, of indifferent subjects." Here a noise attracted his notice, and he exclaimed, "Does it rain?—No; it is the rustling of the wind through the trees." The whistling of the wind and the waving of the trees brought Milton's majestic lines to his mind, and he repeated them with uncommon grace and effect:—

"His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines;
With every plant, in sign of worship, wave!"

A second time he took up the sublime and melodious strain, and, accompanying the action to the word, waved his own hand in token of worship, and sunk into the arms of his father—a corpse. Not a sensation told him that in an instant he would stand in the presence of the Creator, to whom his body was bent in homage, and whose praises still resounded from his lips.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.—Behold! we stand alone in creation; earth, sea, and sky, can show nothing so awful as we are. The rooted hills shall flee before the glances of the Almighty Judge, the mountains shall become dust, the ocean a vapour, the very stars of heaven shall fade and fall as the fig-tree casts her untimely fruits; yea, 'heaven and earth shall pass away'; but the humblest, poorest, lowliest, among us is bound for undying life. Amid all the terrors of dissolving nature, the band of immortals shall stand before their Judge. He has made you to be the sharers of his own eternity; the most incomprehensible of his attributes is permitted in its measure to be yours. Alone in a world of weak and fading forms—withal perishable, even to the inmost folds of the fleshy garment that invests you—with the very beauty of nature dependent on its revolutions; its order, the order of successive evanescence; its constancy, the constancy of change—amid all this mournful scenery of death, you alone are deathless. In the lapse of millions of ages hence, for ought we can tell, it may be the purpose of God that all this outward visible universe shall give place to some new creation that other planets shall circle other suns; that unheard-of forms of animated existence shall crowd all the chambers of the sensitive universe with forms of life unlike all that we can dream; that in slow progression the immense cycle of our present system of nature shall at length expire; but even then, no decay shall dare to touch the universe of souls. Even then, there shall be memories in heaven that shall speak of their little speck of earthly existence as a well-remembered history; yet that shall anticipate millions of such cycles as this is as not consuming even the first minute of the everlasting day! For these things ye are born; unto this heritage are ye redeemed. Live, then, as citizens of the immortal empire. Let the impress of the eternal country be on your foreheads. Let the angels see that you know yourselves their fellows. Speak, think, and act, as becometh your high ancestry; for your Father is in heaven, and the first-born of your brethren is on the throne of God. Oh, as you read and hear of these things, strain your eyes beyond the walls of this dim prison, and catch the unearthly light of that spiritual world where the perfected just are already awaiting your arrival.—*Butler.*

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF DR. JOHNSON.—The following letter, written by Dr. Johnson nine weeks before his death, is published (with a facsimile of his handwriting) in the *Literary Gazette*:—

To Mr. Ryland, Merchant, in London.—
DEAR SIR,—I am glad that so many could yet meet at the club, where I do not yet despair of some cheerful hours. Your account of poor dear Payne makes me uneasy. If his distemper were only the true sea scurvy, it is incurred easily, and I believe infallibly curable. But I am afraid it is worse: not a vitiation of particular humours, but a debilitation of the whole frame, an effect not of casualty, but of time. I wish his recovery, and hope that he wishes and prays for mine. I have for some days, to speak in the lightest and softest language, made no advances towards health. My breath is much obstructed, and my limbs are wells of water. However, I have little cause to complain. My mind, however, is calmer than in the beginning of the year; and I comfort myself with hopes of every kind, neither despairing of ease in this world nor of happiness in another. I shall, I think, not return to town worse than I left it; and unless I gain ground again, not much better. But God, I humbly hope, will have mercy on me.

I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant,
Lichfield, October 6, 1784. SAM. JOHNSON.

DAILY LIFE OF THE GREAT COKE.—He now steadily persevered in a laborious course, of which, in our degenerate age, we can scarcely form a conception. Every morning at three, in the winter season lighting his own fire, he read Bracton, Littleton, the Year Books, and the folio Abridgments of the Law, till the courts met at eight. He then went by water to Westminster, and heard cases argued till twelve, when pleas ceased for dinner. After a short repast in the Inner Temple Hall, he attended "readings" or lectures in the afternoon, and then resumed his private studies till five, or supper time. This meal being ended, the moots took place, when difficult questions of law were proposed and discussed—if the weather was fine, in the garden by the river-side; if it rained, in the covered walks near the Temple Church. Finally, he shut himself up in his chamber, and worked at his common-place book, in which he inserted, under the proper heads, all the legal information he had collected during the day. When nine o'clock struck he retired to bed, that he might have an equal portion of sleep before and after midnight. The Globe and other theatres were rising into repute, but he would never appear at any of them; nor would he indulge in such unprofitable reading as the poems of Lord Surrey or Spenser. When Shakspeare and Ben Jonson came into such fashion that even "sad apprentices of the law" occasionally assisted in masques and wrote prologues, he most steadily eschewed all such amusements; and it is supposed that in the whole course of his life he never saw a play acted, or read a play, or was in company with a player!—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices.*

THE RAGGED SCHOOL.—The best proof that can be given in favour of this system is, that during the few years which have elapsed since the first Ragged School was founded in London, the number has risen to 80, that of voluntary teachers to 500, and that of the pupils to 15,000. "And now," you may inquire, "what is the aim of these schools?" It is to illuminate a few of these stupidified minds to the reflection, if not to the light, of that which is good and beautiful. The street is their birth-place, they know no other country. Their mother has only given them life—a sad gift, which is known only by their sensations of hunger and cold. They feed on the crumbs which fall into the mire, through which they drag their miserable existence. They only learn what is evil—their hearts know no respect, no love, no creed. God is as unknown to them as is their mother. These are truly the outcasts of the earth. They are abandoned in body, mind, and spirit. They enter the Ragged School; they hear singing—even this is something for the heart. Then they are spoken to kindly; it is perhaps the first time they hear a mild voice. They see a smile; perhaps the first time that they feel they have a heart, and that they understand what it is to love! And you wish them to return no more? You desire them to remain deaf to these voices which say, Come unto us, you whom all the world repulses, and we will love you? If they return, they are taught to read, and understand that it is possible to learn; this is something for the mind. When they have been attentive and diligent, they receive a blue ticket. As soon as twelve of these have been gained, they are exchanged for a white; and when these latter amount to twelve, some article of clothing is bestowed. This is something for the body. Doubtless this is but a small result; it is but a little alleviation of so much misery; but it is showing these unfortunate beings that there are some of their fellow-creatures who care for them; it proves to them that they are not quite alone and forgotten. These are not the only fruits of so much devotion, and of so many generous efforts. Often some of these unhappy creatures have come, their faces wet with tears, to ask of the mild and pure young women who instruct them, the way to become respectable and respected as they. They receive encouragement, and are placed in asylums. Care is taken of them; and some years later, with books in their hands, they enter these same Ragged Schools to bestow on others the benefit they themselves received. When you have viewed this picture, when you have learnt all the circumstances, you return home, more sad perhaps, but convinced that all men are not wicked.—*People's Journal* (December). [The editor adds, at the close of the article from which we make our extract:—"This true and admirable sketch was written by a young Frenchman on his return from a first visit to a London Ragged School, and feelingly exhibits the value of these institutions."]

LORD CAMPBELL AND THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—"Little do we know what is for our permanent good," remarks Lord Campbell. "Had Bunyan been discharged and allowed to enjoy liberty, he no doubt would have returned to his trade, filling up his intervals of leisure with field-preaching; his name would not have survived his own generation, and he could have done little for the religious improvement of mankind. The prison-doors were shut upon him for twelve years. Being cut off from the external world, he communed with his own soul; and inspired by Him who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire, he composed the noblest of allegories, the merit of which was first discovered by the lowly, but which is now lauded by the most refined critics; and which has done more to awaken piety, and to enforce the precepts of Christian morality, than all the sermons that have been published by all the prelates of the Anglican Church."

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR WORKPEOPLE.—A soirée, last Friday evening, in aid of the funds of the Wolverton Mechanics' Institute, was made an occasion for an exchange of good feeling between the employers and the employed in connexion with the North-Western Railway Company. There were upwards of 1,500 persons present, including "a very agreeable proportion of the fair sex." The building used was one of the "engine repairing sheds" belonging to the Company. The room was brilliantly illuminated with gas jets fashioned into a variety of ornamental devices. Among the more distinguished guests were G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. T. Smith, R. Barrow, R. Creed, H. Erle; Sir Harry Verney, M.P.; Capt. Huish (general manager); Mr. Stuart (the secretary); Mr. J. E. McConnell, who took the chair on the occasion; Dr. Mackay, Mr. Geo. Cruickshank, and many other persons interested in the success of the institution.

MR. HULLAH'S PUPILS.—On Wednesday evening, there was a performance of "the Messiah," under the direction of Mr. Hullah, in the Lecture-room of the great Music Hall in Long-acre, now nearly completed under that gentleman's auspices. The solo parts were sung by Miss Stewart, Mrs. Noble, Miss Gill, Mr. Benson, and Mr. W. H. Seguin; and the chorus, nearly four hundred strong, consisted of the members of Mr. Hullah's upper classes. The place of an instrumental orchestra was supplied by a pianoforte accompaniment, played by Mrs. Hullah.

The *Morning Post* says that the English Judge who is about to resign office and devote the remainder of his life to the service of the Church, is the Hon. Sir Taylor Coleridge, knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, and formerly fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

GLEANINGS.

A company to insure against losses arising from bad debts is projected in London.

NICE BOARD WAGES.—The Admiralty Board has £136,303 a-year.—*Punch's Almanack*.

Ledru Rollin promises a book on the "Decadence of England."

The *Athenæum* states that Lord Ashley has suggested changing the name of Ragged Schools to "The Colonial Training School," as being less connected with the idea of degradation.

We find from "The Bankruptcy Analysis," in Mr. Knight's *British Almanack*, that the trade in which had occurred the greatest number of bankruptcies, from November 1848, to November 1849, was that of a grocer—81. The trade lowest in the list is an undertaker—1. Calico-printers, confectioners, coppersmiths, distillers, miners, straw-plait dealers, tobaccoconists, and undertakers, each 2. Total of bankrupts, 1,298.

We observe that there is at present a movement going on in the city of York to establish model lodging-houses.

It is said that the priests are becoming so intensely unpopular in Rome that they assume the garb of civilians.

The *Leicester Mercury* announces the safe arrival in that town of Mr. Paget, the author of the able work on Hungary and Transylvania.

Among the measures in preparation for the next session of Parliament, none will give so much satisfaction to the profession as the contemplated revision and consolidation of the stamp laws.—*Law Times*.

It appears by the official returns just published by the Corporation of London, that there were imported into the City from 1st January to the 30th November, 1849, 2,980,396 tons of coal in 10,855 ships; whilst in the corresponding period of 1848 the importations were 3,198,202 tons in 11,507 ships; showing a decrease upon the present year of 217,806 tons and 652 ships.

The magnificent Victoria Regia water-lily of Berbece has recently flowered in a tank erected in a hot-house at Chatsworth. This was the first time of its flowering in Europe. Sir Robert Schomburgk discovered this plant in the river Berbece: one leaf that he measured was six feet five inches in diameter, and the flower fifteen inches across.

It is reported that a Protectionist amendment will be moved upon the address in the House of Commons.

It is stated that one of the sailors who bore the coffin of Queen Adelaide was a negro.

"Stocks are firm," as the rogue said when he had his feet in them.

In the "Fœdera" is a receipt of King Richard II., dated in 1382, to the city of London, for his crown, now delivered up, which he had formerly pawned to that city for two thousand pounds.

DANGEROUS DEALINGS.—A Smithfield bargain is necessarily a gambling transaction, since it always involves risking the chance of a toss-up.—*Punch's Almanack*.

It is almost an incredible fact, that as many as 38,000 illegitimate children are born annually in this country, being one seventh per cent. of all the births which take place during that time throughout England and Wales.—*Sun*.

In 1760, 160 offences were capital,—there are now but four or five. So late as 1805, Mr. Justice Heath sentenced a man to death for cutting down a cherry tree, value 5s., and the sentence was carried into effect.

DR. CHALMERS' LIFE.—We learn that, during the first four days, three thousand were sold—so extraordinary has been the curiosity to know the particulars of Chalmers' life. We are not aware that Sir Walter Scott's biography, by Mr. Lockhart, had such a run.—*Fife Herald*.

A "prophetess," who has been victimizing the country people of Devonshire, has resorted to a novel plan to impose on customers. She sells old copies of Homer's Iliad, in Greek, as cabalistic volumes containing the secrets of destiny.

HOW TO MAKE AN ETHIOPIAN.—Get a pale man with a cracked voice. Shut him up in a room with a camphine light burning. Release your pale man after a couple of hours, and if he is sufficiently black in the face, give him a white waistcoat, and your Ethiopian will be complete. If one camphine will not do try two.—*Punch's Almanack*.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools into the belief in her ghost.—*Colton*.

A certain fashionable, but very penurious physician, at Bristol, being roused from his slumber one cold and stormy night, went, after some hesitation, to the window and asked, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "A friend to stay here all night." "Stay there, then!" was the benevolent doctor's reply.

A SECOND DANIEL LAMBERT.—There is now residing at Wellington, a man named William Ball, a native of Horsehay, who is supposed to be the heaviest human being in the world. His weight is supposed to be about 35 stone; he measures 6 feet 5 inches round the body, 3 feet round the thigh, and 22 inches round the arm. He has been a hard-working man, and is very active, notwithstanding his immense size and weight.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

THE RECENT LIFE-BOAT ACCIDENT AT SHIELDS.—Subscriptions have been opened for the widows and children of the twenty men who perished in the Shields life-boat. The Queen, the Brethren of the Trinity House, and the Corporation of Newcastle, severally give £100. The life-boat, since 1841, had gone out to sixty-six vessels, and brought 466 mariners to land: "men of all nations have been rescued from death by its instrumentality, and men of all nations should subscribe for the relief of the widows and orphans of the pilots who have perished."

THE PRICE OF MEAT.—Much attention has been directed of late to the high prices charged by the butchers of the metropolis for the supplies of meat disposed of to their customers. That prices in this market have fallen fully 25 per cent. during the present year, is a well-known fact; and yet we perceive that the consumer, up to the present time, has derived little or no advantage from this fall. According to the present range of value in this market, the best joints of beef and mutton could be sold at 7½d. per lb., if for ready money, and then a large margin of profit would be left the butchers. A contemporary, in reporting the trade here on Monday last, observed that the best beef was selling at 4d. per lb. Such was not the case, as the prime Scotch produced 4s. 6d. per 8lbs., or nearly 7d. per lb. If the ready-money system were more generally adopted, we should speedily find a considerable decline in the quotations of meat—we mean those charged by the butchers—all over the country. Long credits are sure to entail heavy losses upon the purchasers.—*Mark-lane Express*.

Mr. Chaplin, the Chairman of the South-Western Railway, has addressed a letter to the shareholders of that company, in which he states that having invested in the stock and shares of the South-Western Railway the sum of £194,574 10s., he is indebted to it for arrears of calls on shares the sum of £40,000, which he is at present unable to liquidate; but, he adds, that he has deposited ample securities for its future payment. The South-Western Railway Company have a meeting to-day, and it is probable that Mr. Chaplin's resignation as Chairman will be the first business before it.

BLANDFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place at the Crown Hotel, Blandford, on Saturday last. This meeting, being the last of the series of agricultural gatherings held during this period of the year, and being generally very numerously attended by members of Parliament, and several gentlemen of influence, together with a pretty strong muster of the yeomanry of Dorset, the proceedings are altogether regarded as of great importance. The financial matters of the Society having been settled early in the day, some discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Burt, to rescind the following rule:—"No politics shall be permitted to be discussed at any meeting of the Society, as it is formed for the purpose of rewarding and encouraging industrious and faithful labourers and servants, as well as for the improvement of agriculture," on the ground that the ruinously low prices for agricultural produce, demanded a free expression of the opinion of those who were sufferers as to those political measures which had depressed prices to such an alarming extent; and also that the much-maligned county of Dorset might have an opportunity of speaking out, and replying to the attacks of the *Times* newspaper in particular. The motion having been carried by a large majority, the company proceeded to dinner. Sir John D'Oyley took the chair. Mr. G. Bankes, M.P., the Hon. Granville Berkley, M.P., and Mr. H. K. Seymour, M.P., were the chief speakers. Mr. Berkley spoke of Mr. Cobden thus:—"He had realized a magnificent fortune by his free-trade agitation; but he was as much a slave to free-trade as the galley-slave to his task—only his chains were composed of golden fetters [laughter and cheers]. He had received a munificent donation from his countrymen, and he could not go back; whatever he might privately think, he was publicly pledged to free-trade. He was therefore the most inveterate foe to the agricultural interest."

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—RICHMOND.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, a public meeting was held in the New Lecture Hall, Richmond, Surrey, to receive a deputation from the Financial Reform Association and Freehold Land Society. The room was crowded with a large and attentive audience, composed of the tradesmen and industrious operatives of the town. G. Friend Whiteley, one of the guardians of the Richmond Union, was called to the chair, and observed the fact that not a single member of the select vestry, or any of the clergy, had come forward to give their support to a movement which tended so greatly to elevate the moral and social condition of the working classes of their country. Thomas Beggs, Esq., the Secretary of the Freehold Land Society, then came forward and exposed the thorough rottenness of our electoral system, and with much perspicuity explained the working and objects of the Land Society. Several shares were applied for, and intense interest was excited on the question. The meeting concluded, amidst great plaudits, by presenting a vote of thanks to the talented lecturer.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General, recommending the public to seal letters for India with prepared wax or wafers; the hot climate rendering the ordinary material both injurious and inconvenient.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the élite of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square, London."

THE PARTRIDGE AT CHISWICK.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Henry Monkhouse was indicted for shooting at his father with intent to murder him. The prisoner appeared in excellent health, and fully sensible of the nature of his position. He was very much agitated while his father was in the witness-box, and shed tears during the address of his counsel. Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. Ballantine and Huddleston defended the prisoner. Mr. Bodkin having briefly opened the case, the cabman and Mr. Monkhouse's servant repeated the evidence they gave at the coroner's inquest—the former was cross-examined, with the view of showing the prisoner was drunk. Mr. Monkhouse stated in the course of his evidence that the prisoner's mother died of a brain fever. Other witnesses were examined, but their statement had no new feature. Mr. Ballantine, for the defence, said he could not dispute the facts of the firing of the pistol, but he was prepared to insist, if not to prove, that it was not with the intent to murder, or to do grievous bodily harm to the prosecutor, and he was confident that when the jury well considered the matter, they would come to no other conclusion than that the prisoner was driven to commit the crime by the phrenzy of drunkenness, and that he had no intention to murder his father, as was averred in the indictment. Several witnesses were called to give evidence in favour of this statement. The judge having summed up, the jury retired. They were absent nearly an hour, and returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years.

A RURAL SCHOOL.—The rural reporter of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions a school which he visited at Worrham, in connexion with the Hartismere Union. During the examination of the children, a number of questions were asked and answers given; among others, the following:—Why was Lazarus seen afar off in Abraham's bosom?—Because he was Abraham's father. What is a publican?—A Pharisee. What was Matthew?—A fisherman. What did the Jews expect the Messiah to be?—A false prophet. What is faith?—The substance of anything seen. How many Houses of Parliament are there?—Three—two. What is the Upper one called?—The House of Dukes. What is the Lower one called?—The House of Gentlemen. Who puts on the taxes?—The Queen. Suppose you were to send a person to the House of Commons, who would he represent?—Gentlemen. If you were to send one, who would you send?—You, Sir (to the Chaplain). What would you send me there for?—To collect money.

Very large importations of poultry are taking place from the Belgian ports at the present time, the produce of that country.

BIRTHS

December 17, at Troule Cottage, Trowbridge, the wife of the Rev. T. MANN, of a daughter.
December 18, at Canonbury, Islington, the wife of the Rev. HENRY ALLEN, of Union Chapel, of a daughter.
December 19, the wife of Mr. JOHN GRAY, of Belmont-house, Peckham, of a daughter.
December 21, at 30, Stepney-green, the wife of the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, of a daughter.
December 22, at Clapton, Mrs. HENRY FATHMAN, of a daughter.
December 23, at Wakefield-cottage, Bow, Mrs. JOHN KNOWLES, of a son.
December 23, the wife of the Rev. S. COWDY, of Chipperfield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

December 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Lydney, by the Rev. E. E. Elliott, Mr. JOSEPH BROOK KENWORTHY, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. JOHN KITLEY, and relict of the late Mr. EDWARD TILDESLEY, all of Birmingham.
December 20, at the Independent Chapel, Northwich, by the Rev. David Wilkinson Watt, A.M., Mr. EDWARD BOWTHWELL, of Wotton, Northwich, to Miss SHEPHERD, of the same place.
December 20, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, by the Rev. John Parsons, the Rev. E. REEVE, of Halesowen, to ANN, relict of the late Mr. BROOKBANKS, of Stourbridge.

DEATHS

October 24, Rear-Admiral Sir FRANCIS A. COLLIER, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval force in the East.
December 19, at Bishop's Stortford, JOHN BANGHAM BIRD, Esq., in the 53rd year of his age.
December 12, at his residence, Lever-lodge, New-road, Ham-mersmith, JOHN NIELL, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.
December 14, Mr. RICHARD CHAPMAN, auctioneer, of the city of York.
December 15, at Bromley, Middlesex, Miss REBECCA COX; also on the same day, her brother, Mr. DANIEL COX. Both were for many years members of the Baptist Church, Bow.
December 15, at 7, Denmark-place, Hackney, after a severe affliction, borne with much Christian patience, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Mr. SAMUEL ELLWOOD.
December 17, in his 91st year, Mr. MICHAEL GAMON, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Jopling, Felton Villa, Finchley-road.
December 20, of consumption, at his father's house, SAMUEL KNILL, aged 24, son of the Rev. Richard Knill, of Chester.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has not been so buoyant since our last, stock itself being more abundantly offered by the holders, chiefly for private reasons, or in many cases, perhaps, from a persuasion that the present high prices will not be of long continuance. The market, however, has fluctuated but little, and has lost none of the characteristic firmness which has distinguished it for some time past. The value of Exchequer Bills has been advancing in the ratio nearly of the reaction in Stock; a matter of frequent occurrence, because

those who withdraw from the one require temporarily a means of placing the proceeds. Bank Stock maintains a high price. Very little business, it is expected, will be done for the remainder of the week, in consequence of the occurrence of the Christmas holidays.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	Shut	Shut	97	Shut	Shut	
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96	96½	96½	
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	
Bank Stock ..	203 2½	203½	203½	203½	203½	
Exchq. Bills...	53 pm.	57 pm.	54 pm.	57 pm.	58 pm.	
India Bonds ..	90 pm.	90 pm.	89 pm.	90 pm.	88 pm.	
Long Annuity.	—	8½	8½	8½	8 9-16	

The Foreign Market has also been quieter, and transactions in all kinds of Stock have been very limited. The long-anticipated meeting to receive Mr. Robertson's statement concerning the Mexican Bonds took place on Thursday last, and the statement is regarded as generally satisfactory. Mr. Robertson fully proved the security, as well as cheapness, of the Stock at its average quotation, and the meeting separated greatly satisfied with the results of the mission.

The Share Market has been further depressed since our last, and we can note no cheering prospects for the coming year's business. The traffic returns show a considerable diminution also from the corresponding period of last year, on the average £3 per mile less. It may be presumed that this circumstance has added not a little to the already downward tendency of the market, and consequently we find a decline in most of the principal shares.

The Bank of England returns continue to exhibit the same rate of increase in its bullion deposits. The amount of gold and silver now in the Bank is very short of seventeen millions, and the total amount of notes and bullion—"the circulating medium"—upwards of twenty-nine millions. The present state of the Bank, we believe, to be unprecedented in its history.

The Corn Market on Monday was steady at the full rates of last week.

The following table shows the comparative value of the leading securities at the present time, and may be useful to persons about to purchase:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols (shut).		
Three per Cent. Reduced	96½	£3 2 3
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents	97½	3 6 8
Bank Stock (div. 7 per cent. per annum) 203		3 9 0
India Stock (shut).		
Exchequer Bills (int. 1½d. per day)	56s. p.	2 4 4½
Eastern Counties* (div. 2s. per share of £20, equal to 1 per cent. per ann.) ..	7	2 17 1½
Great Western* (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	58	6 17 11
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway* (dividend 4 per cent.)	56	6 11 11½
London and South Western* (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per ann.)	30	5 8 4
London and Brighton* (div. 29s. per £100 stock for the half year, equal to £2 18s. per cent. per ann.)	79	3 13 5
London and North Western* (div. at the rate of 7 per cent. per ann.)	110	6 7 3½
Midland (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	46½	6 9 0½
South Eastern, £10 share (guar. div. 5 per cent.)	6½	7 13 10
York and North Midland div. sus. York, Newcastle, and Berwick (div. uncertain)	—	—

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	—	Brazil	88
Do. Account	96½	Equador	31
3 per Cent. Reduced	96½	Dutch 2½ per cent.	56½
3½ New	97½	French 5 per cent.	88½
Long Annuities	8½	Granada	15½
Bank Stock	203½	Mexican 5 per cent. new ..	28½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	36½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	109½
June	58 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	18½
India Bonds	88 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	35½
		Ditto Passive	4

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Dec. 21.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of Dec., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	30,137,460
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,860,383
Silver Bullion	277,077
£30,137,460	£30,137,460

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,111,592
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,529,986
Other Deposits	9,928,865
Seven-day and other Bills	1,069,216
£38,192,659	£38,192,659

Dated the 20th day of Dec., 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—
Wesleyan Chapel, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
Ebenezer Chapel, Cheltenham.
West End Chapel, Halifax, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CLEGG, JOSEPH HENRY, Royton, Lancashire, cotton spinner, January 2, 23: solicitor, Mr. Cobbett, Manchester.
DAVIS, CHARLES WYNN, Brownlow-street, Holborn, licensed victualler, December 31, January 29: solicitors, Messrs. Link-laters, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.
VENNING, RICHARD, Totness, Devonshire, cider merchant, January 1, 29: solicitors, Mr. Presswell, Totness; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BUCHAN, PETER, Peterhead, Stirlingshire, printer, December 27, January 17.
BURNES, ADAM, Montrose, writer, December 27, January 21.
FINDLAY, JOHN, Coatbridge, grocer, December 28, January 18.
GAIR, HENRY, Tullich, Ross-shire, farmer, December 27, January 24.
HUGHES, PETER, Newton Stewart, draper, December 26, January 16.
SMITH, ARCHIBALD, Dumbrookfield, Stirlingshire, bleacher, December 27, January 17.

DIVIDENDS.

Beddow and Berryman, Little Love-lane, Wood-street, City, Scotch and Manchester warehousemen, second and final div. of 6½d.; December 22, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—James Bell, South Shields, shipbroker, second and final div. of 6½d. (in addition to 6d. previously declared); December 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, New-castle-upon-Tyne—Henry Rotherham, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, plumber, first div. of 5s.; January 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Samuel Williams, Reading, coach proprietor, second div. of 2s. 5½d.; December 22, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Thomas Wisking, St. John-street, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, timber merchant, first div. of 11d.; December 22, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, Dec. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

DAVIES, CHARLES WYNN, Brownlow-street, Holborn, licensed victualler, December 31, January 29: solicitors, Messrs. Link-laters, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.
PYM, JOHN, Broad-street, merchant, January 7, February 11: solicitor, Mr. Bolden, Craven-street, Strand.

WATTS, ALARIC ALEXANDER, Berners-street, printer, January 10, February 7: solicitor, Mr. Bolden, Craven-street, Strand.
WERDE, HERMAN, Kingsland-place, Kingsland-road, piano-forte maker, January 5, February 9: solicitor, Mr. Wickings, Finsbury-terrace, City-road.

FENTON, JOHN, Avery-row, Bond-street, baker, January 5, February 9: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Gresham-street.

VERNEY, RICHARD, Stow-in-the-Wold, veterinary surgeon, January 1, February 5: solicitor, Mr. Dupleix, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

INGER, GEORGE EDWARD, Nottingham, druggist, January 11, February 8: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Bloomsbury-square; and Mr. Patchit, Nottingham.

LOWCOCK, HENRY, Thorverton, Devonshire, dealer in artificial manures, January 4, February 5: solicitors, Mr. Tanner, Crediton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WILSON, P. THURSO, writer to the signet, January 2, 29.
CAMPBELL, G. O., Edinburgh, publisher, January 3, 22.
MACROBIE, D., Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, paper manufacturer, December 27, January 17.

DIVIDENDS.

G. H. Blake, Mount street, Grosvenor-square, cabinet maker, first div. of 5s.; December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—J. N. Hart, King-street, Finsbury-square, watch manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—T. Blenkarn, Chancery-lane, law stationer, second div. of 8d.; December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—W. Notweller, late of Woodside, Finchley, superannuated surveyor in her Majesty's Excise, first div. of 16s. 3d.; December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—J. Sheppard, Shirley, Hampshire, common brewer, first div. of 1s. 4½d.; December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—W. Speller, Berkeley-street West, first div. of 2s. 6d. (on separate estate); December 27, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Dec. 24.

The arrivals of English Wheat are again small, and a few picked samples of white Wheat have been sold at 1s. per qr. advance, but in red English and foreign Wheat there is no improvement in price, although the market is very firm, and many holders asking more money. The value of Flour is unaltered, and it meets a little improvement in demand. Barley is depressed by large arrivals from abroad, and prices just maintained. Beans and white Peas sell slowly at last week's prices. Grey Peas are 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. We have a large arrival of foreign Oats, but demand has been fair, and prices maintained since this day's night. There have been some sales of cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn, and the value of Polish Oatmeal is 37s. to 38s.; Galatz Wheat, 38s.; Galatz Indian Corn, 28s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance.

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 38 to 42	Dantzic
Ditto White	Anhalt and Marks ..
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, Red .. 35 .. 38	Ditto White
Northumberland and Scotch, White .. 33 .. 37	Pomeranian red .. 40 .. 42
Ditto Red	Rostock
Devon, and Somerset, Red	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland .. 30 .. 34
Ditto White	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga .. 32 .. 34
Rye	Polish Oatmeal .. 32 .. 34
Barley	Marianopoli & Berdianski
Scotch	Taganrog
Angus	Brabant and French .. 34 .. 36
Malt, Ordinary	Ditto White
Pale	Salonica
Peas, Grey, New	Egyptian
Maple	Rye
White	Barley—
Boilers (new)	Wismar & Rostock .. 18 .. 21
Beans, Large (new) .. 23 .. 25	Danish
Ticks	Saai
Harrow	East Friesland .. 14 .. 15
Pigeon	Egyptian
Oats—	Danube
Lincoln & York, feed 15 .. 19	Peas, White
Do. Poland & Pot. 17 .. 20	New Boilers
Berwick & Scotch .. 17 .. 21	Beans, Horse
Scotch feed	Pigeon
Irish feed and black 15 .. 20	Egyptian
Ditto Potato	Oats—
Linseed, sowing .. 50 .. 52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 11 .. 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new	Do. thick and brew 15 .. 22
£27 to £30 per last	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Flour—
Rape Cake, £1 to £1½ per ton	U. S., per 196 lbs. ... 22 .. 24
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per 1,000	Hamburg
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	Dantzic and Stettin .. 20 .. 23
Ship	French, per 280 lbs. 32 .. 34
Town	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 15.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	38s. 9d.	Wheat	38s. 11d.
Barley	26s. 9d.	Barley	27s. 11d.
Oats	16s. 9d.	Oats	16s. 7d.
Rye	22s. 6d.	Rye	23s. 5d.
Beans	27s. 8d.	Beans	28s. 10d.
Peas	28s. 11d.	Peas	30s. 3d.

DUTIES.
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.
Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 24.
Very few arrivals have taken place at the outposts. By sea, from Ireland, 117 Oxen have come to hand for this market. This being almost a holiday market, the supply of Beasts— which was chiefly composed of the refuse of that exhibited on Friday—on offer to-day was limited, but of full average quality. All breeds ruled heavy, and were lower to purchase, the best Scotch realizing only 4s. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of Sheep were very small; nevertheless, so little business was transacted in that description of stock that prices were nominal. Calves were in short supply and heavy demand, at barely stationary prices. Scarcely a transaction took place in Pigs, the number of which was trifling.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD		Beasts.		Sheep.		Calves.		Pigs.	
Friday	1,438	3,920	310	290					
Monday	1,545	7,090	75	140					

Prices per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. | Pork 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE AND LEAHHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 24.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Int. Mutton	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do	3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Mid. ditto	3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.
Prime large	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Prime ditto	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Prime small	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Large Pork	3s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.	Small Pork	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.
The arrivals last week from Ireland were 14,490 firkins Butter and 1,480 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports 5,800 casks Butter and 330 boxes and bales Bacon. We have no particular alteration to notice in the Butter market; the change in the weather to frost has given more tone to the demand, and considering the season a fair amount of business transacted. The Bacon market has rallied 1s. to 2s. per cwt., owing chiefly to a falling off in the supplies. Pigs have advanced in Ireland 2s. to 4s. per cwt., and the manufacturers now look for a further improvement. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Dec. 22.

BUTTER.		BAKON.	
Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847.... 18,640	6,500	2,910	790
1848.... 63,500	7,170	1,330	1,170
1849.... 60,330	8,210	2,710	1,690

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Dec. 24.—Notwithstanding the present favourable weather, we have little or nothing passing in sales, save here and there a retail parcel, of the best quality, at barely late rates. Dorset, fine weekly, 90s. to 91s. per cwt.; do., middling, 60s. to 80s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in the Seed market were of very little interest this morning. Crushing seeds were held firmly at late rates. Clover was less inquired for, and Canary was the turn cheaper.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 35s. to 50s.	
Cow Grass [nominal].....—s. to —s.	
Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.	
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£9 0s. to £10 0s.	
Trefoil (per cwt.).....14s. to 18s.	
Rapeseed, new (per last).....£28 to £29	
Ditto Cakes (per ton).....£4 5s. to £4 10s.	
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. to 9s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.	
Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 25s.	
Canary (per quarter) new.....80s. to 88s.	
Turnip, white (per bush.).....—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.	
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.	
Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 32s.	
Rye Grass (per qr.).....—s. to —s.	

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 24.—We have no new feature to notice in our market, which remains in a very quiet state, at the currency of this day week.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Dec. 24.—Our market continues well supplied both coastwise and continental, which, with a dull demand, makes it difficult to clear ships in time to save demurrage. The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 110s. per ton; Wisbech do., 60s. to 75s.; Scotch do., 60s. to 75s.; Do. Cups, 40s. to 60s.; French Whites, 60s. to 70s.; Rhensish and Belgian do., 40s. to 60s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Dec. 24.—The imports of Wool into London last week were but a few bales from the Cape of Good Hope, and one or two bales from Germany.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Scotch.—There is still a better inquiry for Laid Highland Wool, but the buyers say they cannot afford to give any advance, and act with great caution. White Highland is not much inquired for. Good Cheviot crossed are still in good demand at full rates, while there is nothing doing in inferior kinds.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	7 9	8 6
White Highland do.	9 6	10 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed 9 6	11 0	
Do. do. washed 10 6	12 6	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed 10 0	13 0	
Do. do. washed 14 0	18 0	
White Cheviot do. do.	23 0	24 0

Imports for the week 63 bales.

Previously this year 16,406 bales.

Foreign.—The London public sales having closed with some firmness at the full advance, has given a fresh impetus to our markets, and considering our stocks are light, we have a good business doing.

Imports for the week 518 bales.

Previously this year 52,739 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Dec. 24.—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of Tallow has been in a very inactive state, and prices have had a downward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 28s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery exceedingly little is doing. Town Tallow, 39s. 6d. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg represent the trade heavy.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	31,446	24,260	11,358	36,176	48,795
Price of Y. C. ...	41s. 9d.	51s. 6d.	46s. 9d.	44s. 0d.	38s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1,962	2,529	2,776	1,594	2,504
Do. from 1st June	57,874	51,581	54,282	56,655	52,701
Arrived last week	3,079	2,251	2,472	5,263	2,581
Do. from 1st June	73,384	66,454	57,541	85,298	76,023
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	58s. 0d.	49s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	42s. 0d.

HIDES, LEAHHALL.—Market heavy. 56lb. to 64lb. 13d. to 14d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 13d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 2d. to 24d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 24d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3d. to 34d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 34d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. 4d. to 44d. Calveskins, each, 2s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; Horse hides, 7s. 0d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 28s. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 49s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £43; Sperm £39 to £33, bagged £32; South Sea, £33 10s. to £34; Seal, pale, £39 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £29 0s. to £30; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

METALS, LONDON, Dec. 21.

ENGLISH IRON. s.		FOREIGN STEEL. c.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....£5 12 6—5 17 6		Swedish keg £14 15—£ 0 0	
Nail rods.....£6 12 6—6 15 0		Ditto faggot.....£15—15 15 0	
Hoops.....£7 10—7 15 0		ENGLISH COPPER. d.	
Sheets, singles £8 10—8 15 0		Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....per lb. 0 0 94	
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport.....£5 0—5 5 0		Tough cake, per ton.....84 0 0	
Refined metal, Wales, £3 7 6—3 12 6		Tile.....83 0 0	
Do. Anthracite.....3 15 0		Old copper, a, per lb. 0 0 84	
Pig, in Wales £3 15—4 0 0		FOREIGN COPPER. f.	
Do. do. forge, £2 15—3 5 0		South American, in bond.....0 0 0	
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....£3 6s. 0d.—2 7 0		ENGLISH LEAD. g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....3 15 0		Pig, per ton £15 15—16 0 0	
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ... 4 10 0		Sheet.....17 5 0	
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.....£2 15—2 18 0		Red lead.....17 10 0	
Do. in Wales.....£3 10—3 15 0		White ditto.....32 0 0	
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....6 10 0		Patent shot.....18 15 0	
Pigs, in Staffordshire.....£2 10—3 0 0		FOREIGN LEAD. h.	
Rails.....£3 5—5 0 0		Spanish, in bond £15 0—15 10 0	
Chairs.....4 0 0		ENGLISH TIN. i.	
Swedish.....£11—11 10 0		Block, per cwt.....3 13 0	
CCND.....£16 5—16 10 0		Bar.....3 14 0	
SSI.....15 0 0		Refined.....3 19 0	
Gourieff.....14 10 0		FOREIGN TIN. k.	
Archangel.....0 0 0		Banca, in bond.....3 15 0	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 24 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 14 per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 14 dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Dec. 24.
Hettons, 18s. 9d.; Tees, 18s. 9d.; Kelloe, 18s. 3d.; Stewarts, 18s. 6d.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s. 50 fresh arrivals; 277 left from last day.—Total, 327. The slight advance from last day was paid with great reluctance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW WORK BY MADEMOISELLE CHABAUD
Early in January, beautifully illustrated, price Half-a-crown: by post, Three Shillings.

HISTOIRES POUR LES ENFANS. A Book for the School-room and the Family.

These Tales were prepared for the children of M. Guizot by their relative and instructress, and will be found to be admirably suited to the wants of young learners of the French Language, in this Country.

London: NISBET and Co., Berners-street.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JANUARY.

- CONTENTS:
I. Protestant Nonconformity.
II. Life and Correspondence of Dr. Southey.
III. Biblical Criticism.
IV. The Punishment of Death—Secret Executions.
V. England and Hungary—the Lights of Free Institutions.
VI. The Irish Establishment and Irish Methodism.
VII. Mail on the British Churches.
VIII. The Freehold Land Movement.
Summary of the Events of the Month.

London: WARD and Co., Paternoster-row.

SHARPE'S MAGAZINE for January,

Price 1s., with Two Steel Engravings, will contain—Goldsmith and his Biography, by F. Lawrence.

Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mrs. Milton.

The Inns of Court and Chancery. Lewis Arundel, by Frank Fairleigh.

A Glance at Granada and the Alhambra. By Francis Schroeder. (With an Engraving.)

Reviews:—Court and Reign of Francis I., King of France; Romance of the Peerage; Longfellow's "Kavanagh."

Vol. X.—July to Dec. 1849.—is now ready. Price 6s. 6d. cloth. London: ARTHUR HALL, VICTOR & Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

BALDNESS AND WEAK HAIR EFFECTUALLY CURED—WHISKERS, &c. &c.

MISS GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, will send free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, her celebrated NIUKRENE (elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use), for Reproducing the Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is also guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Niukrene."—Miss Mene, Kensington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all ineffectual: your Niukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

"Your Niukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analyzed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thompson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved and permanently cured by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for 13 postage stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his remedy. Thousands in all parts of the world are availing themselves of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. De Roos, who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sunday excepted.

This remedy is perfectly painless, free from inconvenience or danger, applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent (free) with full instructions, &c. &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office.

A great number of trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after one trial of it.

Letters of inquiry must contain two postage stamps. In every case a cure is guaranteed.

Address, Dr. Walter de Roos, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

PORTRAIT of MR. MIALI.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.
The Portrait of EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist," hitherto published at 7s. 6d. and 8s., is now offered at the following reduced prices:—

Proofs on Fine India Paper	5s. 0
Prints	3 6
Prints in elegant Gilt Bead Frame, with glass 8 6	
Do. in Maple and Gilt Frame	9 6
Do. in Imitation Frill Oak Frame	10 6
Do. in Carved Oak Frame	13 0

Proofs 1s. 6d. extra in each case.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

London: Published at 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill (where Specimens of the Frames may be seen).

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,
of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids and gentlemen of the medical profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the Editor of the *Master Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have save said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe, that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and, in one week, I could walk about the house: at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and, in six weeks, I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for if it does no good it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed his happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."

"New London Inn, Dedbrooke, Kingsbridge."
"Witness to the truth of the above.—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dedbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. ALFRED BARKER begs to assure all

sufferers from Rupture, that in every case he guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. During an extensive practice in every variety of the complaint, his remedy has been entirely successful, as the hundreds of Testimonials he has received from patients, and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to both sexes, old and young; is easy and painless in use, and most certain in effect. The remedy is sent post-free on receipt of 6s. by post-office order, or cash, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings; 4 till 8, evenings (Sundays excepted).

Post-office Orders must be made payable at the Bloomsbury Post-office.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

Consultations free. In consequence of the vast amount of correspondence, it is requested that all letters be as brief as possible, and enclose 2 stamps for the reply.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.
No. II.

MR. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following
(Continued from last week.)

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.:—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it."

"This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe? whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies?"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glistens, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtle-trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet,—but if, by any accident, one part of matter has acquired a greater quantity than another, the most dreadful consequences often ensue before the equilibrium can be restored. Nature seems to fall into convulsions, and many of her works are destroyed. All the great phenomena are produced,—thunder, lightning, earthquake, and whirlwinds,—for there is now little doubt that all these frequently depend on the sole cause. And again, if we look down from the sublime of Nature to its minutiae, we shall still find the same power acting, though, perhaps, in less legible characters,—for as the knowledge of its operations is still in its infancy, they are generally misunderstood, or ascribed to some other cause. But, doubtless, in process of time, these will be properly investigated, when men will wonder how much they have been in the dark. It will then possibly be found, that what we call sensibility of nerves, and many of those diseases known only by name, are owing to the body's being possessed of too large or too small a quantity of this subtle and active fluid,—that very fluid, perhaps, that is the vehicle of all our feelings, and which has been so long searched for in vain in the nerves."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriacs, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

FORD'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND. Prepared by Mr. Ford, the Patenee. This celebrated medicine still maintains its high position in public estimation. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Pulmonary complaints, it remains without a competitor. The well-known properties of the herb, with the elegance and extraordinary Balsamic qualities of this preparation of it, has secured for the Pectoral Balsam of Horehound the highest and most extensive patronage. Sufferers from the complaints above mentioned, are earnestly recommended to have recourse to its healing qualities. Influenza and common Colds will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours; and in Asthmatic complaints, of however long standing, alleviation and relief will certainly follow the use of it.

Mr. Ford respectfully requests purchasers to observe that his signature will be on the outside wrapper to each bottle, and that the name of his sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, is engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists in Town and Country.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., of STERLING QUALITY, at MODERATE PRICES.

Splendid Brussels Carpets, from 2s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d. per yd. Elegant Patent Tapestry Ditto, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yd. All Wool Bed-room Carpets, from 1s. 6d., 2s., to 2s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant Damasks, in every shade of colour, 7yd. to 12yd. per yard.

Mahogany Four Post Bedstead, with handsome Cornice and Rods, French polished, with rings, 34 Guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, all hair, 17s. 9d. to 20s.

Dining-room Chairs, warranted all hair, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Ditto in Morocco, all hair stuffing, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Easy Chairs in every style, 30s., 40s., to 50s.

Mahogany Wash Stand, Marble top, £1 12s. 6d.

Japanned ditto, 4s. 6d.

Chamber Chairs, 1s. 9d.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, 2s. 6d. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London, respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure furniture of sterling quality at moderate prices, to inspect his very extensive and most superb Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Bedding, &c., the whole of which being manufactured, under his own personal inspection, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen, he is convinced the striking superiority of this class of Furniture over the showy worthless trash now so universally introduced will be once apparent to all Gentlemen of taste and judgment.

The Show-rooms contain an extensive display of Silk, Worsted, and Union Damasks, Satin Stripe Tabourettes, Brocades, Velvets, Chintzes, &c., suitable for window curtains and bed hangings, from the most plain to the most recherche productions of the British and Continental looms, at prices that will ensure the greatest satisfaction. This Establishment enjoys a reputation of upwards of 40 years standing. A written warranty given with every article. Also references of the highest respectability if required. Patterns, designs, and estimates, given in town or country, without any charge if not approved of. Catalogues of prices to be had on application, or sent post free. No charge for packing Country orders.

Observe, JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London.

COALS, 25s.—R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE

WHARF, BELVEDERE-ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can supply them better and cheaper than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has a contract with the most hon. the Marquis of Londonderry for BEST COALS. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasions by which no other person in the trade has. Those who favour him with their orders may rely on being supplied with the very BEST QUALITY well screened.

CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION TO PORT NATAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the formation of a Christian Settlement at Natal, persons are invited to avail themselves of the advantageous terms and peculiar privileges now offered, by which they may emigrate in Christian communities to this beautiful, salubrious, healthy, and fertile country. Each adult will be provided with a steerage passage and provisions, with twenty acres of freehold land, for £10, or an enclosed berth, and fifty acres, for £22 10s., and the privilege of purchasing any additional quantity at moderate rates.

An Agent is appointed to receive the Emigrants at the Port, who will provide temporary accommodation, and a settlement of Verulam free of expense. First-class vessels, carrying experienced Surgeons, fitted up under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Agent, will be despatched every month, by Messrs. J. C. Byrne, and Co. The "Sovereign" having sailed will be followed by the "Edward," A 1, 1,000 Tons burden, an entirely new Ship, the latter end of the month.

For Prospectus and forms of application, apply to Mr. W. J. IRONS, Manager of the Christian Emigration and Colonization Society, St. Peter's street, St. Albans.

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